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President Backs Bennett; Nazi Powder Ship Sunk; Tin Cans Needed After War

The World's Day—October 23, 1942

Washington: Bennett Is Reindorsed by Roosevelt

President Roosevelt informed John J. Bennett, Jr., New York State Attorney General, that he meant what he said when he indorsed Mr. Bennett for Governor of New York and denied that his support was "formal and lukewarm."

To rule on military and civilian construction projects, two WPB boards of review have been formed. Both will be headed by Ferdinand Eberstadt, WPB vice-chairman. [Financial Page.]

New moves, including subsidies, to help keep down the consumer's price for pork, bread, and flour have been made by the Office of Price Administration and Department of Agriculture. [Financial Page.]

Noncompensatory rates of war-risk insurance on such "luxury items" as furs, soap, and toilet preparations, metal articles, art works, and antiques are being revoked by the War Shipping Administration, effective Nov. 6.

A resolution for a joint congressional committee to study problems arising out of the war was introduced by Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut.

WPB Chairman Donald Nelson predicted that more than one out of every three Americans eventually would participate in the war, through service in the armed forces, work in arms plants, or related work such as farming.

As an immediate solution to labor shortages, Senator Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, advocated boosting the standard work week to 57 hours, without overtime premium. [Page 1.]

Continuing its attack on labor piracy, the War Labor Board has forbidden an employer to hire workers for pay higher than the established rate for the job at his plant. [Page 1.]

A draft-bill amendment to prohibit sale or use of alcoholic beverages in military-camps areas was sidetracked as the Senate voted 49 to 25 to return the amendment to committee, thus clearing the way for early action on the bill to make youths 18 and 19 years old available for military service. [Page 3.]

In Europe: Netherlanders Sink Powder Ship

Netherlands saboteurs have sunk a fully loaded Nazi ammunition ship on the Rhine River, despite execution of 15 more Dutch hostages. The ship was sabotaged near Arnheim, Dutch town on the vital waterway to Germany, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported from London. The sinking was reported to have taken place after the execution of the hostages.

A seeret organization in Madrid which has been smuggling politicians, Jews and men of military age from France to England via Portugal and Gibraltar, has been uncovered by the Spanish Security Police, it was reported by the German Radio. The radiocast claimed that all British consulates in Spain were involved in the machinations of the organization.

Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, was reported by the Vichy Radio to have returned to Dakar after a tour of inspection.

Fifteen Netherlands hostages have been shot by Nazi military authorities in reprisal for recent acts of sabotage, it was reported by the Dutch news agency Aneta.

Flemish Nazi Chief Gustave de Clercq was reported by the Free Belgian News Agency to have passed on due to "a heart attack."

A military tribunal in Sofia, Bulgaria, has sentenced 22 alleged Communist students to execution, according to the Berlin Radio.

Three Swedish steamers chartered by the International Red Cross arrived at Athens, Greece, with 11,500 tons of grain, and 5,000 tons of clothing and other supplies destined for distribution to the Greek population.

New England: Tin Cans Will Be Needed After War

The need for salvaged tin cans will go on until long after the duration of the war, declares conservation division of War Production Board. Boston's next collection week of Nov. 16 [Page 5.]

No flattery will be handed out by Army umpires in making their critiques on Rhode Island and Connecticut State Guard war games on Sunday. [Page 2.]

First women break in as production workers at Fore River Ship Yard at Quincy, Mass. [Page 2.]

Broader co-operation between farm organizations and newer methods of handling farmers' products needed for New England Agriculture, according to deans of several colleges of agriculture. [Page 2.]

Visitors to Britain: Mrs. Roosevelt Arrives

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, arrived in London by air and was welcomed by King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and chief of the United States armed services in London. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was accompanied by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Waacs, came to England on the invitation of the King and Queen, and to study British women's war activities. [Page 1.]

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, visited Dover with Prime Minister Churchill and Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of South Africa.

Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, national president of Bundles for Britain, and in Britain to observe the English end of the work, called upon Mrs. Winston Churchill.

National: Willkie 'Going to Tell the Truth'

Wendell L. Willkie, returning to New York from his farm in Rushville, Ind., said he was "going to tell the truth" in his radio report Monday night on his globe-circling trip. [Pictures: Page 8.]

New York's first daytime air-raid drill yesterday was analyzed for improvements in civilian alertness. Ordered with Army approval, the drill tied up the city for 24 minutes in midafternoon and was pronounced highly successful.

Prisoners: Japanese Name Captured U. S. Airmen

Eight American airmen purportedly captured by the Japanese following the American air raid over Tokyo last April, were contained in a list which the German Radio said had been handed a Red Cross representative at Yohohama. Yesterday the Jpanase published the names of four Americans which they claimed were being held.

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Boston to Permit Women Taxi Drivers

Effective today, women will be permitted, under certain regulations, to operate taxicabs in the City of Boston. Acting upon the request of the City of Boston Cab Association, Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of Police, today notified all Police Captains that women may now operate taxis in Boston between the hours of 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., daily and Sundays.

First applicant for a driver's license was Miss Mary Elizabeth McKee, of 38 Washburn Street, South Boston, and formerly of Hingham, Mass.

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Oil Man Sees Ickes Hard Up On Tank Cars

Thinks he will have hard time getting promised 1,500—Says hard coal also to be scarce.

"The figures on fuel oil—in fact, on all fuels including anthracite—in New England are so serious," declared Clyde Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association at Boston, "as to indicate that we are faced with real suffering this winter."

Mr. Morrill's comment came with the disclosure by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin that 1,500 tank cars of petroleum per day were promised yesterday to this regon by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes.

"Ickes will do his best to fulfill any promise he may have made," commented Mr. Morrill, "but there are many factors over which neither he nor anyone else has any control. At this season of the year there are vegetable oils which must be moved; the Army at any moment is likely to step in and ask for a shipment of gasoline to a specified locality; tank cars are more and more getting out of repair."

Will Have to Pry Them Loose

New England petroleum officials expressed the opinion today that if Mr. Ickes is to send 1,500 tank cars into this area he will have to "pry them loose" from Districts 2 and 3, the Midwest and Farwest.

Said the head of one petroleum company here. The time is long past when we should be receiving promises that will be broken. Something has got to be done for New England."

Meanwhile, Maj. J. H. Ross, President of the Petroleum Carriers' Association, declared yesterday that construction of a canal between New Brunswick and Bordentown, N. J., would provide the missing link in the East Coast's inland waterways chain and eliminate the gasoline and fuel oil shortage on the East Coast.

Major Ross spoke at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in Philadelphia. He said the loss in ships and cargoes to submarines off the Atlantic Coast and the cost of federal subsidies for overland petroleum transport had already totaled more than the sum required to build the canal.

Sees Little Opposition

"In the event of further hearings on this project during the war, I seriously doubt that even the railroads would offer serious objection," Major Ross added. "Any effort to defeat the canal would be close to an unpatriotic act."

Construction of the New Jersey Canal and another across Florida would allow transportation via inland waterways, of all the oil needed on the Atlantic Seaboard, William H. Webb, Executive Vice-President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, said.

Italian Cities Under Heavy RAF Raids; British Assemble Indian Ocean Fleet; U. S. Plans Heavier Planes and Tanks

Harder hitting weapons due in arms policy, Roosevelt announces at press conference.

LONDON Oct. 23 (AP)—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, declared today that Britain, with a plane production four times the rate of the first quarter of 1940, now has "far passed the total Axis output of aircraft."

Captain Lyttelton told the Institute of Production Engineers that Britain had sent vast quanities of munitions to all parts of the civilized and uncivilized world "and before the war has ended we shall have sent them to the most uncivilized part of the world—Germany."

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—President Roosevelt disclosed today that the Government is reorienting large sections of the armament program in order to put the accent on heavier, harder hitting, more offensive weapons.

He disclosed that while the production goals set for 1942—45,000 tanks and 60,000 planes—would not be reached this year, still the originally estimated amount of steel would go into the more powerful tanks now being built. Similarly today, the emphasis in planes, he said, would be on hitting power and range rather than number.

He told his Friday press conference that these changes in design and emphasis were being made out of the lessons of actual fighting during the past year in Libya and elsewhere.

All the necessary decisions to carry through these measures as they affect the armed forces and other war agencies were made this morning at a White House conference attended by the highest military and production officials.

Important Conference

The importance of the conference was underlined by the men whom the President summoned for consultation. They were Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral William D. Leahy, Mr. Roosevelt's Chief of Staff; Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator; Capt. Howard L. Vickery of the Maritime Commission, and Harry L. Hopkins, administrative assistant to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt took the unusual course of discussing the scope and objections of his military-produc-

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Associated Press

Allies Watch Japanese Bombers at Work

A United Nations lookout, comprising one United States soldier—with helmet—and three Australian soldiers, report by telephone as they watch Japanese bombers drop bombs near Port Moresby. The smoke is from hits on an oil drum at an Allied airfield in New Guinea.

Genoa main objective of air attack by British; sea maneuver menaces enemy's Burma lines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Large-scale British bombing expedition reaching out 750 miles to attack Italy's great base of Genoa reinforces the general impression that operations are on the verge of breaking out in the Mediterranean. Genoa houses the large Ansaldo munitions and airplane works. It is one of the main ports from which supplies go to the Rommel forces in Egypt.

How much damage was done to the port, and also to Turin which was also bombed, will be known when reconnaissance planes return to the ground. Considering that prolonged air alarms kept Vichy and Lyons in France, and Geneva in Switzerland on the alert during the night as the British planes passed, the attackers would seem to have been numerous. Apparently they were four-motored Lancasters and Stirlings, each capable of carrying up to four tons of bombs. It is six months since the Italian port has received such a visitation.

This expedition typifies the operations on every war front except the Russian and possibly the Burman. Rumors of renewed United Nations attempts to regain Burma, which have been coming in thickly since Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell was closeted with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell at Delhi during the past week, have today reappeared in force. A large British naval squadron, including three battleships and presumably numerous cruisers and destroyers was reported cruising in the Indian Ocean. Its destination or purpose remained a secret, but it clearly offers an immediate threat to the extended Japanese supply lines by water to Burma.

Elsewhere United Nations air activity has been continuous and effective as far as it goes. General MacArthur's airmen unloaded 10 tons of explosives on Japanese ships assembled at the south end of Bougainville in the Solomons. This raid and others on the Japanese bases and supply lines around the Solomons appear so far to have delayed the expected Japanese attack on the American base on Guadalcanal. Yesterday's clash between advanced patrols of the two forces was so far the only contact with the Japanese on the island.

Elsewhere, American bombers were busy, notably in North Africa, where they have begun attending to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's communications in their own formations, instead of in co-operation with the South Africans. In China, General Stilwell's airmen organized a heavy attack against the coal mines of Hupeh Province near the Manchurian border.

In Stalingrad, holding out for the 60th day, the Russians announced further gains in the norther quarter of the city. The defenders are being constantly supplied with food and ammunition by large numbers of pleasure steamers and other small craft collected from points up to 1,300 miles up the Volga. The only setback for the Russians appeared to be a minor German advance to the Northeast of Tuapse on the Black Sea.

Smuts Justified but End Is Not Yet; Transport Bottleneck at Persian Gulf

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 23—The ceaseless roar of the world's greatest battle along the South Russian Front barely 300 miles away at its nearest point, doesn't carry beyond the lofty soundproof Caucasus Mountain wall to shake the sleepy quiet of the Persian countryside where peasants and herdsmen have never seen a tank. But in the Teheran Bazaar, where brokers and merchants daily foregather to transact their business under narrow archways, each oscillation of the earthshaking conflict is duly recorded on the seismograph of price and exchange.

Economically and politically, Iran has been affected by the war deeper almost than any other country outside the zone of military operations. Even in Egypt, where the British Army is based, and whose territory is a battleground of war, there have been wrought fewer changes in people's lives than here. Yet until Hitler's unprovoked attack on the Soviet Union, Iranians regarded war as something only remotely concerning them.

Geography Determines Role

Geographic accident that placed Iran athwart one of the only two routes whereby supplies could be sent to the embattled Red Army determines that country's present role in the world conflict. The necessity for securing this vital route and destroying the center of widespread German activities dictated the joint Russian-British move a year ago last August, and today the combined Soviet, British and American efforts in Iran are mainly directed toward increasing its capacity so that the previous trickle of supplies may become a broad, steady flow. With the approach of winter and the partial freezing of the northern route, the Soviet Union's southern side door takes on added importance.

In Iran, the Allies found at their disposal the lately completed trans-Iranian Railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian and the extensive road network. They found a rather limited supply of rolling stock and motor transport which they have gradually added, and at the same time building new roads and railways as well as improving the existing ones.

Operates by Fleet of Trucks

The Iranian Branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation whose original purpose here, as elsewhere, was to reconcile essential import requirements with shipping space restrictions, in co-ordination with the Middle East supply center, now also operates a vast fleet Lease-Lend and chartered motortrucks hauling supplies across Iran from the Persian Gulf to the Soviet frontier. Trucks assembled on the gulf for delivery to Russia are also sent off fully loaded. The railway is jointly operated. So far, however, these combined methods have failed to keep pace with the increased unloading capacities of Persian Gulf ports, thus causing a considerable bottleneck which it is hoped will soon be eliminated.

But while the Allies are primarily concerned with the supply line they are also having to face problems their advent has caused in the country they traverse. Diversion of so much of Iran's transport facilities to the supply route, has inevitably temporarily affected the internal distribution of commodities, especially wheat, which is hauled long distances from pro-

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Through Expert Eyes

Two Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor today contribute exclusive dispatches on the war.

Edmund Stevens, accredited to the American and British forces in the Middle East, left Cairo after the Egyptian fighting quieted down to study the situation further east. His dispatch comes from Teheran, Iran.

Joseph C. Harsch, back in Washington after coverage on the European and Pacific war fronts, analyzes the new phases of the problem of global strategy.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no reason to question the fundamental accuracy of Field Marshal Smuts' estimate that the war has passed from the defensive phase for the United Nations and that the phase of offense is dawning.

However, it would be well to refrain from throwing any hats into the air and assuming that the war is going to end in the next few months or even the next year or two.

To see the matter in perspective one must remember that a very substantial portion of World War I was consumed in the period of transition between what were for the Allies the defensive and the offensive phases. This war is today in the transition phase, but the chances are that the transition phase will be protracted and might even be, as it was in the last war, the longest part of the task.

There is good reason to assume that the Battle of Stalingrad will prove to bear the same relation-

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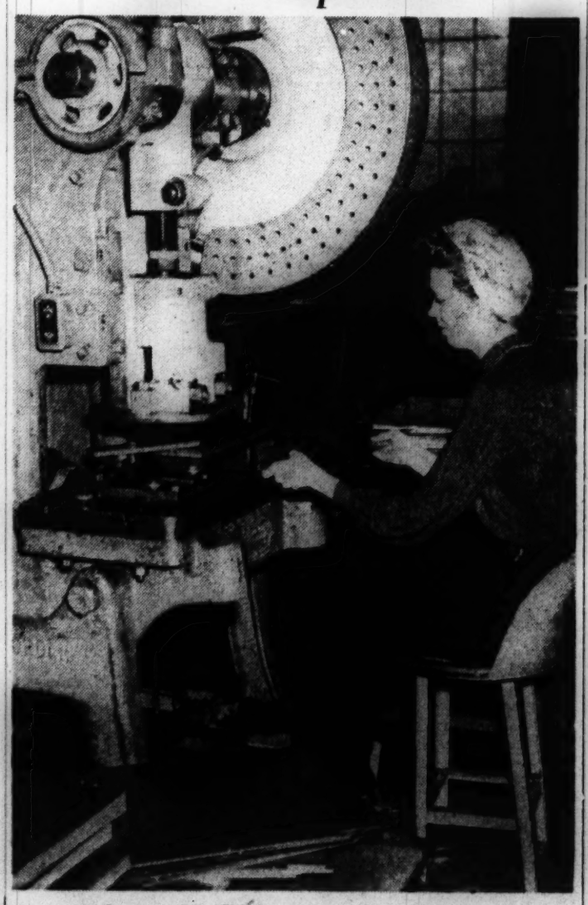
Now a Shipbuilder



Quincy Yard Hires First Shop Women

One of the 48 new-style production workers in Quincy Yard of Bethlehem Steel Company. She is cutting light steel—operating a shearing machine on sheet metal work. This steel will be used in the making of lockers for the crews of naval vessels. [Story: Page 2.]

Mrs. Roosevelt Met at Station In London by King and Queen

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived in Britain today as the guest of the King and Queen.

Even if one hadn't known, it might have been possible to guess.

There was a red carpet on the station platform—flags, spotlights, uniforms, and even top hats which are so rare in wartime. And there were reporters, and photographers.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Harold R. Stark couldn't have dropped over just by accident. Nor could Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, or Lady Reading, Chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services.

Suddenly the dignitaries at the side of the red carpet lined up in rows. They bared their heads. A limousine slipped quietly up. And the King and Queen emerged as a little ripple of appreciation rose over the small crowd.

The Queen looked lovely in black, with her pearls and a large mapel-leaf diamond brooch. The King wore the uniform of the Royal Air Force, and looked sturdy and bronzed from his holiday in Scotland.

The Queen talked with Admiral Stark and several of the younger American Army officers were presented to her.

Then the quietest train I have

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Work Week Up to 56 Hours Weighed by Senate Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — The nation's three top labor leaders may soon be called before a Senate committee on the possibility of raising the national work week to as high as 56 hours and of eliminating more than straight pay for all work over 40 hours.

With both the House and Senate expressing concern over the need for increasing the output of the country's labor force, there seems to be a growing conviction that a longer work week is inevitable in the near future.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committe, has already advocated such a move as a means of solving manpower problems.

"All we have to do to solve completely the manpower shortage is to lift the restriction of 40-hour week to 56 or 57 hours weekly," he said. "That would involve, of course, elimination of overtime—time-and-a-half and double time for all work over 40 hours."

Senator Reynolds' proposal followed by a few days a similar suggestion from Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, which provides for voluntary agreements between labor unions and management to solve manpower difficulties.

The Ramspeck proposal, which would be an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act and which would be in operation only for the duration, provides for a voluntary waiver of special pay for overtime and for a 56-hour work week.

The Georgian is thought to have

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Italy Bombed:

Genoa and Turin Raided by British

RAF bombers reached across the Alps last night to strike a heavy blow at Italy. Genoa was the main target. Turin, the Fascist arsenal city in the north, also was hit but apparently the chief assault fell on the harbor and industries of Genoa, Italy's big northern Mediterranean port.

The British Air Ministry mentioned "a strong force of aircraft."

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Farmers of New England Need to Develop Teamwork and Progressive Methods

Putnam Says Governor Is Delaying Rates

Long the center of debate in the Bay State, compulsory automobile insurance rates today came within range of the political siege guns when Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield used the delay in announcing 1943 rates as a springboard for an attack on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Democratic candidate for governor told rallies last night that state law requires such an announcement by Sept. 15 and that "this delay is depriving car owners of the full two and one half months which the law fixes for study and protests on the proposed rates."

Mayor Putnam said the basic 25 per cent refunds scheduled to be paid "A" ration card holders on their 1942 premiums was "not nearly enough" in view of the tire and gasoline rationing and a new 35-mile-an-hour speed limit."

Governor Saltonstall, making a campaign swing through the normally solid Republican western part of the State, told rallies at Holyoke and Springfield last night that the plan worked out in Massachusetts for refunding compulsory insurance premiums would return more than $3,000,000 to Bay State motorists, whereas had the State followed the rest of the rationed states car owners would have received only $500,000.

By a Staff Photographer

Waves Meet Waacs—Formally

Paying a formal visit to members of the WAACS—Women's Auxiliary Army Corps—at the Army's Recruiting Headquarters, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, this morning, two members of the WAVES—Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service—are shown here with the Waacs. Left to right: Lieut. Harriet Parker, Lancaster, Mass., and Ensign Helen E. Baxter, Cincinnati, Ohio, both Waves; and Lieuts. Margaret V. Knox, Fort Sill, Okla.; Elizabeth Paine, Rochester, N. Y., and Alice G. Gordon, New York, all Waacs.

No Flattery In 'Critiques' On War Games

War Activities in New England

No "Soft Soap"—There'll be no flattery, nor platitudinous remarks handed out by Army umpires in making critiques on State Guard efforts to repel "invading" Regular Army troops in war games to be held in Rhode Island and Connecticut, Sunday.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, made that clear yesterday when he told more than 100 umpires at headquarters:

"You will be talking to tired men who have given up their Sunday to come out and learn a job—a serious job. Don't waste time in flattery but give them what they came for. They will not be out there for a picnic."

Sunday's maneuvers will be similar to those held last week in Massachusetts and earlier in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and will test the ability of State Guard units to "destroy" paratroops attempting to wreck vital installations.

This morning 50 members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps assembled at Army headquarters in Boston from which point they proceeded to Fort Devens to return later in the day in 50 Army jeeps to be used in the maneuvers Sunday. The jeeps are driven by soldiers who instructed the Defense Corps members in the peculiarities of the small Army car. Monday the Defense Corps women will drive the jeeps back to Devens. This training was given the Defense Corps members to prepare them for convoy driving, the Army said.

Air Force Recruiting Drive—For the next nine days New England will be scoured by Army Air Corps recruiting officers in an intensive drive to obtain men from 18 to 55 for service in Air Force ground crews. According to Lieut. Henry S. White, head of a detail of 10 recruiting officers who will visit principal New England cities, physical requirements have been greatly modified, and education and mechanical aptitude standards have been lowered. Under the new program, men from 18 to 50 may enlist directly in the Army Air Force and pick the training field at which they wish to be stationed.

Candidate from 50 to 55 will be accepted, provided they attained the rating of first class private during previous military service.

Mother Receives Son's Medal—On behalf of her missing son, Lieut. Gerald J. Barnicle, whose Army plane was lost June 4 in the successful defense of Midway Island, Mrs. Hannah Barnicle of Fitchburg, Mass., has received the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him for "extraordinary heroism."

The medal was presented to Mrs. Barnicle by Col. John I. Moore in a ceremony at Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H., where the mother reviewed the troops. The citation said that her son's plane participated in the "first torpedo attack ever carried out by the Army Air Forces.

Experienced Cargo Men Needed—The Navy today offered commissions and warrants to men with experience in the handling of cargoes. The men are wanted for service outside the continental United States and will be assigned to duties managing docking and pier facilities and loading and unloading freight of all descriptions to and from ships and warehouses. Applicants should be between the ages of 18 and 40 and possess officer-like qualities. A technical degree will not be required.

Camp Edwards Religious Services—It has been announced that 227 religious services are held at Camp Edwards, Mass., each week. A survey shows that 76, including benediction and vespers, are conducted on Sundays and that of the entire weekly services, 158 are Roman Catholic, 65 Protestant, and four Jewish. Two Christian Science services are held weekly, on Sunday and Wednesday.

Wanted: One Mailman—At Auburn, Mass., Joseph Dumas, postman, joined the army a couple of weeks ago and now about 450 families have to call at the post-office and get their own mail, or go without. Postmaster Ignatius B. Clary said that all substitutes on the Civil Service list are either in the army or on war work.

N. H. Farmer Removing Stones From Corn Field

This farmer and his forbears have probably worked around these big stones for more than a generation. Now the veteran of the land has found a bit of time, and with a certain pride in his farm and in his own personal abilities, has gone out to move these stones once and forever from an otherwise unencumbered field. One of the foremost farm authorities of New England comments, "My personal feeling is that the proper title for this picture is 'A New Hampshire Man Who Still Has Faith in the Future of Farming.'"

Deans Point Out New Agricultural Demands

Last of five articles on wartime and long-term problems of the agriculture of New England—issues which do not come much before the public of big cities, but basically relate to their food supply and prices.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Farmers of New England need to develop more progressive methods and better teamwork.

Deans of two of the state agricultural colleges thus point out the new demands of the agriculture of today and tomorrow.

These college heads are watchmen and top rank leaders of the farming of New England.

Dean E. G. Woodward of the College of Agriculture of the University of Connecticut declares:

Ripe for Change

"To make progress, there must be pioneering in methods of production, processing and distribution. Conditions are ripe for change. Farm organizations must accept the challenge or step aside for more progressive leadership."

Dean J. E. Carrigan of the College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont says:

"There is no question but that an all-New England attack upon agricultural problems of an interstate nature can be tremendously effective in solving them. . . . During the war and in the years afterward, much more working together is imperative."

Comment Invited

These convictions of agricultural authorities of the necessity of broader and more efficient farm action were voiced in response to query by this newspaper. Comment on the region-wide problems of New England agriculture was asked.

Dr. Willard A. Munson, Director of Agricultural Extension Service at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, adds a brief review of the immediate farm problems.

Complete statements of these agricultural experts follow.

Dean Woodward of Connecticut:

The main problems confronting farmers of New England can, in my opinion, be classified in four categories:

1. Economic equality with other groups producing "essential products."

Able-bodied farmers who are not now making a gross labor income of at least $1,800 a year feel the urge to take up factory work.

Many farm laborers have already left for better paying factory jobs and so long as farmers are unable to meet the competition of factory wages and hours, the trend from farm to factory will continue.

During the present emergency, when manpower is at a premium for really essential work; when distribution facilities including trucks, gasoline and rail transportation are hard pressed; when elaborate processing procedures are likely of necessity to be curtailed; and when there is a demand for all the food he can produce, the farmer through his organizations should be able to develop for his products shorter avenues from the farm to the consumer, thereby bringing the farmer a greater proportion of the consumer's dollar.

To make progress, there must be pioneering in methods of production, processing and distribution, Conditions are ripe for change. Farm organizations must accept the challenge or step aside for more progressive leadership.

2. Labor saving equipment.

Labor saving equipment modeled for use on family-size farms should be available in more quantity than at present. A labor saving machine is not much good on a family-size farm if it requires a crew of more than two to operate.

3. Labor.

A large percentage of the farms in New England are really family-size farms, meaning that the farmer and his family are able to attend to all the regular duties on the farm except for seasonal operations such as haying, silo filling and a few other jobs.

During these short periods in summer, high school boys or factory and office workers on vacation are willing to help out. Also, there are a large number of women who can and will help with certain farm jobs for short periods during the summer.

These facts indicate that the labor situation, except for seasonal work, is not acute in New England on the family-size farms.

On those farms where hired help is employed the year round, the labor situation will remain acute so long as farmers are unable to meet the wage and hour scale of the factories.

4. Transportation.

Transportation facilities, while causing the farmer no serious inconvenience at the present time, is one factor which may hamper his operations in the near future. In New England where milk is the chief farm product, daily transportation is absolutely essential. The rubber shortage and truck rationing make it imperative to reorganize this transportation at once.

Dairy and poultry farmers of New England are dependent to a large extent on rail transportation for a continuous supply of grain feeds for their herds and flocks. Once a herd or flock is deprived for a few days of the necessary feeds, production declines and cannot be restored.

Dean Carrigan of Vermont:

Although the agriculture of each of the New England States has some distinctiveness, there are many similarities and common problems.

All six states have the great consuming centers of the region and of the New York metropolitan area within their borders or just beyond their doorsteps. All six states know of the advantages of this marketing farm products and the disadvantages in paying farm production costs.

When manpower is in demand—and it never was in greater demand than under today's war program—all six states know from bitter experience how futilely the farmer tries to compete with industry for labor.

There is no question but that an all-New England attack upon agricultural problems of an interstate nature can be tremendously effective in solving them.

There has been noteworthy co-operation between the states in the past in the direction of improving agricultural situations—as, for example, in working for the establishment of the Federal milk marketing orders now operating in the Boston area and other milk consuming centers in the region.

But during the war and in the years afterward, much more working together is imperative.

How can we market our milk, eggs, potatoes, and other farm products most efficiently and without destructive interstate competitive practices?

How can we produce Food for Freedom in the needed great quantities in the face of a scarcity of farm labor?

How can we get more farm workers?

How can we farm so shrewdly that we can maintain a thriving agriculture in competition with distant areas with lower production costs?

How can we use our natural resources, including our recreational facilities, to best advantage?

How can we, over a period of years, help to keep New England farming a going concern that will mean a full and worth-while life for our New England farm families?

These are only a few of the questions that need to be attacked on a New England-wide basis, and they demand real working together.

Director Munson of Massachusetts State College:

As to the major problems which farmers are facing, I would name them as follows:

1. Competition with industry for labor which makes the cost very high.
2. Taxes which are high and seem to be increasing.
3. High cost of materials which the farmer buys.

Here's an important war-time duty for all of us

KEEP 'EM WORKING

The electrical appliances you now own must last TILL VICTORY. So handle them with care! They are precious possessions.

Get acquainted *now* with the electrical repair man in your neighborhood. Let him service your equipment whenever necessary.

And remember, if you want information at any time, come to any one of the thirty-two

EDISON SHOPS
of
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

We can't all go... but we can all help! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

First Women In Shops At Fore River

Women are now being made into shipyard workers for the first time in the history of the Fore River Yard at Quincy, Mass., it was announced today.

Two weeks ago the yard, which employs 29,000 and is far and away the biggest in New England, began putting women on production jobs.

Today 48 are employed in the sheet metal shop and the central tool room.

They are doing men's jobs and getting the same pay as the men they replaced.

More will doubtless be employed, but how many depends on the number of workers taken by the draft, and the adaptability of the women and other factors.

For the present the women are being tried out, and as they prove able to do the work, men will be relieved for heavier jobs and for transfer to ships in the yard.

None On Ships Yet

Labor on the ships themselves is heavier and more hazardous than in the adjacent shops on the land. None of the women has been put on the ships. The management plans to keep them all ashore.

In the handling of sheet metal, the women are doing light assembly work and operating machines. Their jobs include laying out and assembling pieces for lockers for the crew of naval vessels, making up light fittings, and operating machines which cut the metal.

Up to the past fortnight all such work was traditionally handled by men.

In the tool room, a very important department, women have for the first time become tool clerks. There are many hundreds of types of tools. The shipyard workers want them quickly so as to get back to their jobs. The tool clerks give out a check with every piece of equipment and on return take it back. The women will have to know all the trade names of the tools they pass out.

Replacing Young Clerks

Also in the offices in the yard, women are replacing the young men who have always heretofore done the work of clerks. This sets loose a number of men for other jobs for which women are less suited.

The new women clerks in the yard offices are not counted in among the 48 production workers.

A few of the women have had a little training in trade schools or with the National Youth Administration. But many start with none, and most of them never before saw the inside of a shipyard.

So far the women are working out all right, an official said today, and they seem well fitted to handle the new types of work turned over to them.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered light showers ending this evening. Cooler tonight. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday: 11:48 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 12:05 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 6:21 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Old Iron Mines May Be Reopened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The possibility that the old Richmond Iron Works mines in near-by Richmond might be revived, is being discussed here as war industries are using increasing quantities of iron.

The Bethlehem Steel Company recently made inquiries here concerning the possibilities of opening up the idle Richmond mine, which from 1827 to 1923 produced high-grade charcoal pig iron. The reply of Samuel G. Colt, president and treasurer of the operating company until its liquidation in 1923, was to the effect that there remains "plenty of ore," but that the cost of operation might be high.

The Richmond works was the oldest property of the kind being worked in New England.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, in Dennison Memorial Hall, Concord Street, Framingham, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

"Iceland, Land of Vikings," a film depicting its life and people, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. A companion film, "Ikpuck, the Igloo Dweller," photographed and narrated by Richard Finnie, tells the story of an Eskimo tribe in Northern Canada. Open free to the public.

Dr. Eleanor Bisbee, who recently arrived in New York after six years in Turkey, will discuss recent events in Turkey and surrounding countries especially pertinent to the world crisis at the Twentieth Century Association, 1 Joy Street, Luncheon at 1 p. m. and lecture open free to the public at 2 p. m.

A talk on "Lustered Pottery" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. Mrs. Tanner will speak on "The Ancient World." Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist, at 2:45 p. m.

A free lecture on "Opera in English," with illustrations on the piano, will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library by Boris Goldovsky at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Draft Evaders Are Accused Of Patriotic Lack

Lack of patriotism in draft evasion was scored today by Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb, appearing before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers at the Federal Building in connection with dismissal of the complaint against an American Indian for failing to file his selective service questionnaire.

"Cases of this type are taking up too much time of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's office," he said, after explaining that the defendant—Lester B. Goring, formerly of New York—had now filed his questionnaire and that the United States Attorney of New York approved dismissal of the case. "Violators of this kind seem to have no sense of their patriotic duty to their country," Mr. Gottlieb said.

The defendant said he was a descendant of the old Creech Tribe of Indians that inhabited the area south of the Carolinas. He has had sea experience and agreed to apply for a berth aboard ship through the Maritime Service Recruiting Office and to keep Draft Board No. 23 of New York City informed of his address at all times.

Roosevelt Service Medal To Be Given Tarkington

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—One of three Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medals will be awarded to Booth Tarkington, Indiana author, in New York next Tuesday, the Roosevelt Memorial Association has announced.

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"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

ASK MR. ALLEN!
A COMPLETE PERSONALIZED LAUNDRY SERVICE
LAF 0644
For BOSTON & SUBURBAN HOMES
Also MR. ALLEN'S
Special Service, 14 Lbs. for $1.00
EVERYTHING WASHED
Bed and Table Linen Ironed
ALLEN LAUNDRY
4 ALDEN STREET, BOSTON

Top Men in U. S. War Effort Praise Work and Call for More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Delegates to the Navy's Labor Relation Conference in brief statements today urged immediate action to solve the question of draft deferment for workers in shore establishments and to cut down absenteeism due chiefly to minor illnesses.

Statements were given by representatives from various shoes establishments and the delegates were assured by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph A. Bard and Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher that a study was being made of both problems.

S. D. Roundtree, from the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va., said the question of draft deferment for apprentices and trainees was the biggest problem faced there. He said that much time and labor was put into training the men and they were taken by the draft nearly as fast as trained. He reported the station was solving the problem to some extent by training women.

Other delegates urged that junior officers not be permitted to interfere with efforts of labor organizations to confer with commanding officers of Navy establishments. Admiral Fisher assured them that efforts were being made to prevent interference.

Stanley Oliver, representing a Puget Sound Navy Yard delegation, told the Conference that there were a few civilians and naval officers in management who were "bottlenecks" in production.

"They don't do anything and they won't make decisions and they won't grant authority to someone who will," Mr. Oliver said.

D. E. Spears brought applause from the delegates when he told the conference the Newport, R. I., Naval Training Station had no great difficulties, but the employees would like to have it understood that minor officers were not to impede or obstruct requests of unions for conferences with higher officers. He said the situation applied throughout the Newport naval establishments.

Q. H. Lacey, representing the Indian Head Naval Powder Factory in Maryland, said the workers there would like to see a change in a policy which prevented men who had been off duty during the week from working on Saturday or Sunday. He said it also would help to solve the absenteeism problem.

All day yesterday, the more than 200 visiting shipbuilders, gunmolders and torpedo technicians elected to represent many thousands of fellows at home heard the top men in the Washington war effort praise their accomplishments to date, hail their importance as equal to that of the men in the fighting line, and call for more and still more production.

The keynote of the conference was struck yesterday by Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ships, who told the assembled delegates it was their responsibility to meet and stamp out "rumors that are so widely rife, concerning the loafing that is going on in our shipyards."

Before congressional committees and elsewhere, Admiral Van Keuren said, he had been called on to explain such rumors, and "despite explanations that can be made about material shortages and training programs, I find the conclusion still persists that with all this smoke about loafing in shipyards, there must be some licks of fire lurking in remote corners.

"It is your job to stamp out the sparks before they take hold in a flame."

At a banquet last night, the visiting workers heard Secretary Knox urge them to "believe that this historic gathering of representatives of workers in continental shore establishments of the Navy is neither a company-union clambake nor a whoopee junket.

"The Navy family," he said, "must be welded together as never before in order to meet this terrific war menace."

Secretary Knox said that "the armed forces of the United States, and particularly the Navy, have been the favorite goats of the Labor press.

"I don't intend to lecture or exhort you workers of the Navy," he said in his prepared speech, "because this is strictly a family party . . . so, speaking for you rather than at you, I would like to address my remarks to our friends representing the labor press here tonight.

"I say 'friends' with my tongue in my cheek, but in perfect good humor," Secretary Knox continued. The "labor press has to be mad or haughty about someone and frequently the Navy is used for a practice dummy."

The Secretary did not specify any particular papers or articles he had in mind.

From President Roosevelt, he said, he brought a message of the President's "sincere wish that you take home from this visit to Washington a sober recognition of the immense task for winning the war that still lies before us, and a fixed determination that nothing will be allowed to hamper, delay or interfere with its accomplishment."

Other similar appeals came during the day from Undersecretary James V. Forrestal, Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins; Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commissioner; Price Administrator Leon Henderson; Admiral J. S. McCain, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; War Manpower Administrator Paul V. McNutt; WPB Chairman Donald Nelson; Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. and John P. Frey, head of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Armed Service Dry Measure Sidetracked by Senate Vote

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — The possibility of Congressional action on the banning of alcoholic beverages in and near army camps and naval establishments had apparently receded into the dim future today.

This became clear after the Senate, by a vote of 49 to 25, decided to sidetrack the armed service prohibition measure sponsored by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma. Introduced as an amendment to the bill drafting 18- and 19-year olds for military duty, the measure was referred back to the Senate Military Affairs Committee for further hearings.

Although the bill still remains very much alive, it is not thought likely here that it will soon again receive as good a chance of acceptance as the one just lost. The Senate's instructions to its Military Affairs Committee were to report its recommendations "as soon as practical," but since that committee has once before voted overwhelmingly against the measure, it is not expected to expedite consideration.

It had generally been predicted, prior to the Senate's action, that had Senator Lee been able to obtain a roll-call vote on a clear-cut acceptance or rejection of the amendment it would have passed.

This likelihood of acceptance, it is said, was based on the fact that many Senators and all Representatives are faced with elections in November and would have hesitated at alienating the large "dry" vote in many states. This "dry" vote would have been particularly militant, it is held, because of the Lee amendment's association with the drafting of 18 and 19-year olds.

During the four-hour debate provoked by the amendment, it was supported by three Senators —Lee, George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska and W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas. A number of other Senators attacked it, some of them declaring that it would restore the era of bootlegging and gangsterism. Senator Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland termed it the "Capone Amendment."

In his presentation of the bill, Senator Lee stated that "if this measure is defeated it will leave a weapon in the hands of those who will demand much more drastic legislation than this." Its defeat, he predicted, would "result in fanning the flame for national prohibition."

Outspoken opposition to the bill by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is thought to have influenced some Senators against it. The Secretary had charged that it would undo the Army's present temperance efforts and would make that body responsible for policing many of the country's largest metropolitan areas.

This charge was denied by Senator Lee who said that the Army was given "reasonable" discretion in its obligations, under the measure.

With the Lee amendment disposed of, the Senate recessed. Other amendments face the draft bill, although none are considered as thorny as that introduced by the Oklahoman. One amendment, sponsored by Senator Tydings, dealt with deferments for farm hands and is thought to have developed considerable support despite Administration opposition.

Relics of Mark Twain To Be Shipped to Yale

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—A huge collection of Mark Twain mementos—more than 2,000 manuscripts, letters, books and the like —is being crated for shipment to Yale University.

The collection was amassed by the late Willard S. Morse, mining executive and admirer of Samuel Clemens, Twain's legal name. Upon Mr. Morse's death, the mementoes were purchased by Walter F. Frear, Yale Alumnus, for his alma mater.

Trim Garb for a Wave

Wide World

Incident at Madison, Wisconsin

Mary Virginia Taylor of New Orleans, recently inducted as a Wave, is being fitted with a hip-length jacket which bears the anchor of the United States Navy on the lapels. The mirror is doing a fine job.

Peace Plans Termed as Vital As Victory in Present War

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Important as victory itself, Mayor Wilson Wyatt, of Louisville, Ky., declared here last night, is the proper preparation for the day when peace comes, and for the days to follow. Not only will this planning now, he told the American Municipal Association convention, not detract from winning the war, "it is the very essence of the will to win."

"The very fact that we lost the peace after winning in 1918," he said, "and now must fight an even more terrible war, is reason enough to formulate now our ideas and our ideals for the peace which we want to come after victory."

Mayor Wyatt, while an admittedly vigorous opponent of government centralization, touched chiefly on broad angles the winning of the war and the planning for peace on a global basis, angles which for the moment necessitate a subordination of local autonomy to the national good.

"Loss of this war," he declared, by way of emphasis of the paramount importance of victory in the struggle itself, would mean that democracy would perish to history for generations. At stake in this war is everything that has made America, everything that we live for, and are willing to die for."

Mayor Wyatt pointed to the impossibility of preserving democracy and freedom side by side with isolationism. America must continue, he said, to play an active continuing part in the affairs of a world in which advances in transportation and communication have made both commerce and human relations world-wide.

"Today," he declared, "we must either abolish our inventions, or change our political thinking and actions. In 1918 had we in America been willing in the Treaty of Versailles to give as much weight to the changed methods of transportation and communication as we were doing in our business, it is almost certain that this war would not have occurred."

Challenge to Communities

Specifically, for the time being at least, he suggested that it would be well to establish a council of the United Nations, as urged by T. V. Soong. With such pioneering, he held, would come an answer to a major challenge to the cities of America, to plan for the future.

And more specifically as to the place of the cities in this program, he noted that the world of the future will be determined more than ever before by the common people, the free, common people, and that it is as neighbors, residents of municipalities that the people best express themselves. It is at home, in the cities, he declared, that folks learn to practice and enjoy self-government, and it is there that will be determined the future strength of democracy itself.

Meanwhile, besides contributing to and initiating measures of assistance to the Federal Government's war program, the cities must, he urged, "live democracy."

"Think of the national energy that would be released," he said, "by eliminating discrimination of all kinds, racial, religious, and economic. We in the local communities can bring this about."

This convention of municipal administrators has been marked by an undertone of respectful but solid resistance to too much Federal control of local affairs. Major consideration has been given, however, to problems of wider scope. Maury Maverick, of the Bureau of Governmental requirements of the War Production Board, charged particularly with the procurement of salvage tin, pointed out to the delegates why Washington "directives" ostensibly riding roughshod over state and local laws are "constitutional."

They are to be considered the law of the land during this war period, he declared, because they represent what ought to be done, and what has got to be done.

New Cabinet In Chile Gets Cool Greeting

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 23 (AP)—The question of whether Chile should continue diplomatic relations with the Axis powers was shoved into the background today as political circles seethed with debate over the new Cabinet appointed yesterday by President Rios.

Outspoken criticism of the appointments came from divergent interests, with Rios' followers as well as his opponents manifesting discontent with his solution of the government crisis.

Democratic Party leaders apparently were angered by reduction of their Cabinet representation from two to one, while the Liberals—some of whom helped to elect Señor Rios—expressed disappointment at finding themselves without a man in the administration.

There also were mutterings of displeasure among some elements of the Radical and Conservative parties.

A Government spokesman asserted, however, that President Rios would stand firm on his appointments, and Gen. Froilan Arriagada, new Minister of Economics and Commerce, called for an end to internal bickering.

"There is too much talking," he declared. "We are men of action. Deeds will speak for themselves."

Stamp Trickery

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 23 (AP)—Government counterespionage agents believed yesterday they had uncovered a scheme whereby both instructions and funds were dispatched to Axis agents in the Americas by means of valuable postage stamps.

Investigating a young Czech woman the agents said they found a sheet of paper bearing Spanish Moroccan stamps apparently attached in a definite design and edged with mysterious markings.

The stamps had been sent from Madrid to Geneva, and thence to Bolivia where the woman received them. She then entered Mexico and attempted to cross the border at Nuevo Laredo to join a German now interned in the United States.

Philatelists called in by the Interior Ministry to study the stamps said they could have been sold for a considerable sum. German funds here are frozen and Axis aliens are blocked from receiving currency from abroad.

With Hemisphere

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 23 (AP)—In his first public statement since appointment as Foreign Minister of Chile, Joaquin Fernandez, hitherto Ambassador to Uruguay, declared today in an interview published by the newspaper El Diario that "Chile will not hesitate to go to the utmost limit, if necessary, to safeguard the security of the hemisphere."

Chile still maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Mrs. Dilling Must Have 'Morale' Trial in Capital

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP) — Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, accused of conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces, lost her fight Oct. 21 against standing trial in Washington, where she contended she had "only enemies."

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed her plea that she had a right to have a separate trial in Chicago "among friends," holding that it had no jurisdiction in an appeal from a Federal Court order directing her removal.

Kansas Cityans Give Views On Municipal Regime in Poll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Kansas Cityans are getting an opportunity these days to tell, with more or less effect, what they think of their local government, without waiting for elections.

The Civic Research Institute, believed to be the first agency of its kind in the nation, has set out to make a periodic survey of public opinion. Polls are to be made every six or eight weeks by a corps of trained interviewers, under a public opinion research specialists who is a member of the institute staff.

The first poll made recently disclosed some significant facts, in view of Kansas City's recent political history. Until a few years ago when a reform group, inspired largely by the city's civic-minded women, turned out the notorious Pendergast machine, Kansas City was cited in political science classes throughout the country as an example of a "misruled" community. Today, under the reform regime, which emphasizes the need for a strict merit system, the city has begun to shine as a well-ruled community, as an initiator of good things in municipal government.

That first poll showed that the citizens of Kansas City think highly of their city government. The general public gave the schools 77 points out of a possible 100, the city government itself 62 points. Members of the Chamber of Commerce, businessmen who were most rudely treated under the old machine, gave the city government 82 points, the schools 66 points.

The county government, which still has remnants of the Pendergast machine in influential positions, stood at only 40 points in the view of the general public, and 14 points with the businessmen.

One very significant result in this poll had to do with the public's attitude on the question of patronage, the principle of "to the victor go the spoils." This spoils politics, it is held by observers, was at the bottom of the almost disastrous control of the city for years under the Pendergast group. The reform regime has consistently recognized, apparently, that there can be no compromise with the temptation to distribute jobs to one's friends without consideration of ability.

In that poll 87 per cent of those voting favored continued reliance on competitive tests for city hiring, while only 11 per cent thought the man elected to office should have the right to give jobs to those who worked for him in his campaign.

Ice Cream Wagons Peddle What Riveters Can't Eat

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP)—Tricycle ice cream wagons appeared today at the bomber plants of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation—to keep rivets, not ice cream, cold.

Pedaled by girls, four of the wagons were placed in service to whisk about the plants and dish out cold pellets for riveters to ram into B24 Liberator bombers and PBY flying boats.

Cold rivets, after they are driven home thaw out, expand and thus have a greater holding power. Heretofore, it has been a problem keeping them cold.

Frivolous Students Told To Enlist Immediately

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23 (AP) —Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University Oct. 21 advised students without a serious purpose to enlist in the armed forces "before sundown."

Addressing a general convocation, the Chancellor declared that "any man capable of becoming an officer and who does not attempt to become one is going back on his country." He explained that staying in college will better equip men physically qualified as officer candidates.

New Food Dehydration Methods Taught at Course in Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22—Specialists in vegetable and fruit dehydration are being told here of new methods of dehydrating foods, wherein, for instance, a ton of carrots can be reduced to 190 pounds.

Speaking before a Government-sponsored dehydration training school for food industry representatives, Dr. S. C. Prescott, former Dean of Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared:

"Dehydration of foods has reached a position of vast importance, since we must consider shipping space, weight and quality of foods that go to our allies in all parts of the world."

Seven vegetables, he continued, are being dehydrated in "great quantities" for the fighting forces. They are white and sweet potatoes, onions, carrots, beets, turnips and cabbages.

"The millions of pounds ordered," Dr. Prescott said, "will tax the capacity of existing plants. Manufacturers are earnestly cooperating in an effort to help the Government in this project."

"Americans are in for a long stretch of dehydrated foods," declared Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill.

Dehydrated foods have come to stay for a while—for civilians as well as the armed forces, because "it is likely to be years before we again have tin for packing canned foods," Mr. Hill said. He pointed out that recapture of Singapore is necessary before tin supplies can be obtained and warned that this can not be accomplished easily.

"The nation's food situation is very comfortable," Mr. Hill declared, "but we must not be overconfident."

The school, the first to be held in the East, covers a two-week period. About 130 representatives of food processing industries are in attendance. Headquarters for classes here are being conducted in the Beech-Nut Packing Company plant. University, Government, and industrial figures are providing an intensive two-week survey of dehydration in an effort to marshal all of the industry to increased production and continued high quality.

Subject matter for the courses covers history of dehydration, varieties, handling and storage of fresh vegetables, plant sanitation, preparation for dehydration, dehydration equipment, operation of the dehydrator, storage of dehydrated products, packaging materials, laboratory work, etc. The plan calls for sufficiently complete instruction so that technicians attending the schools can begin conversion or building of their own plants upon completion of the course.

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STANDARD QUALITY $24.50
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS . .

SUPER QUALITY $29.50
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS . .

UNIVERSITY STYLED STUDENTS' SUITS $18.50
SLACKS FOR DRESS, FOR WORK, FOR PLAY $4.50 to $6.95

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Mexican Girl Finds Women Are Much Alike

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

They were two girls perched comfortably in a lounge at the Y. W. C. A. One had been to Mexico to teach for two months and loved it. One had just come from Mexico to stay for two months and loves it. They were firm friends. No matter that one was fair-haired, quick-spoken, and as vigorous as they make them in the North, while the other was black-haired, soft-spoken, and more leisurely in manner, as is typical of the South.

"We are just friends," they agreed, "and it doesn't matter that one of us is an American and the other a Mexican. We act the same and feel the same."

I had gone to interview the dark-haired one, Enriqueta Orozco, about the work of Mexican women in wartime. For she is Director of the Health Education Department of the Y. W. C. A. in Mexico City and has just come to Boston to observe the wartime health activities of the "Y. W." here. But she was more eager to "get across" the idea that the women of our two countries are, underneath, very much alike. That likeness was symbolized by her friendship with fair-haired Mary Gillette, Director of Dance Activities at the Boston "Y. W.," whom she had come to know and love in Mexico last summer.

Only Path

"It is not only the actual training that I shall get here that is important," she explained. "It is the interchange of close relations with Americans, the friendships and better understanding of you as a people that will count even more." She wishes there could be more such interchange between individuals of different nations. To discover each other's likenesses and emphasize those is, she thinks, the only path to permanent peace.

The Y. W. C. A. in Mexico City, where she herself teaches swimming, lifesaving, basketball, and dancing, is now giving a number of defense courses in co-operation with the Civilian Defense Committee, according to Miss Orozco. Nursing, first aid, cooking, gardening, and hygiene are among them, and they are not so very different from courses given here.

These wartime courses, she said, are bringing Mexican women out of their homes and introducing them to organized activities in larger numbers and more swiftly than ever before. The war, in fact, is giving needed impulse to the work the Y. W. C. A. has been trying to get started on a wider scale for a long time.

One amusing thing is the reaction of the men, smiled Miss Orozco. "At first they didn't like the idea of their wives taking courses outside the home. But now they see the need of it, and many of them urge their wives to come to our courses. Some of the men would even like to take them themselves," she said.

Concession

One concession to tradition, however, is seen in the early morning classes. Because families are still opposed to having girls out at night, young business women go to the "Y. W." for classes on their way to work, many at seven a. m. "Our business girls are getting more and more like yours," she added, "although not yet quite so independent. But they are thinking for themselves these days, in spite of the traditional close family relationship which is preserved."

Since Mexico entered the war, it has been made a requirement that all women employees of the Government take first aid. First aid is also being taught in the schools. All girls from the fifth grade up have to take it, Miss Orozco said. And all boys are required to take military drill. Army men instruct them.

Mexican women are eager to prepare themselves, according to this one of their number, and ever since their country went to war, they have been showing increasing interest in all available courses and are beginning to ask for courses on their own initiative.

B. S. Degree

Miss Orozco received her Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education at A. and M. College in Stillwater, Oklahoma, in 1937. If it were not so expensive, many more Mexican girls would come to this country to college, she said. Miss Orozco enjoyed her four years there, even though she could not go home at all. After the first year, she didn't mind that so much, she said. "I was too busy and too happy." One of the summers she spent at a Girl Scout camp and another at a Y. W. C. A. camp, invaluable training for her subsequent teaching.

By a Staff Photographer

Visits Boston 'Y. W.' for Study

Miss Mary Gillette (left), Director of Dance Activities at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, and Miss Enriqueta Orozco, Director of the Health Education Department of the Y. W. C. A. in Mexico City. Miss Orozco arrived in Boston yesterday for two months of study and observation at the Boston "Y. W."

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'War Savings' Tea Tuesday In Cambridge

Daintily embroidered table covers, richly wrought tapestries, and hostesses in native Greek dress will lend an old-world atmosphere to the Cambridge Boat Club next Tuesday afternoon when the Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee takes it over for the fourth in its series of six teas. These teas, given to help along Uncle Sam's War Savings drive, have won the enthusiastic interest of Cambridge citizens.

Each tea is arranged by a different nationality group. Some of the women serving on the committees are refugees from Nazi-invaded countries; others are the American-born wives of natives of those countries. Last week the party was a Norwegian and Danish affair. Tuesday, Greeks are doing the honors.

Many Greeks in Cambridge are "working their heads off" in preparation for the event, according to a member of the Women's War Savings Committee. Not only are they making cakes and other delicacies from treasured Greek recipes, but they are going around and telling all their friends to be sure to come. The spirit behind the effort was touchingly expressed by one volunteer who, in broken English, explained, "America is doing so much for our country; it is little that we do, but we do it with all our heart."

Mrs. C. Randolph Myer, Jr., is general chairman of the whole series. The hostesses for next Tuesday are Mrs. Raphael Demos, Mrs. Laurence Ellis, Mrs. Sterling Dow, Mrs. Basil Despotes, and Mrs. Sperakis. They will be there to greet you from 4 to 6 p. m. Two (or more) 25-cent war stamps will serve as your ticket of admission —you keep the stamps.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKF, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 18.7 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Theater: "Cuando Florezcan Los Rosales." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

By a Staff Photographer

Eight Feet of Scrap in West Roxbury

One of the largest piles of scrap got together by school boys is this eight-foot exhibit on Tarleton Road, West Roxbury, which went a long way to putting the district over the top on its quota. Organized by Charles Feeney, these West Roxbury "Rangers" gathered about eight tons of scrap in the first two hours they worked. Mr. Feeney, veteran of World War I, is one of the lieutenants appointed by Mrs. Walter Fleming, head of the salvage drive in Ward 20.

Vincent Club Decides for Show

The Vincent Club has decided to put on its annual spring show to raise funds for the Vincent Memorial Hospital. "And it will be a better show than ever—despite the war," say the girls.

It was after considerable debate over the wartime problems involved that the executive committee decided to go ahead with the Clubs big annual benefit. Those present at the meeting were: Miss Julia Bourber, president; Miss Dorothy Rackemann, first vice-president, who will be in charge of the show; Miss Louise Bourber, second vice-president; Miss Edith Bancroft, third vice-president; Miss Sylvia Windsor, secretary, and Miss Jane Megrew, treasurer.

Waban Club Hostess Monday

The Waban Woman's Club will be hostess at the all-day meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, on Monday. Mrs. Alden H. Speare, incoming president, will preside at both morning and afternoon sessions.

Paul M. Goddard, mayor of Newton, will speak on "Our City Government" in the morning, and in the afternoon Raymond Green, principal of the Newton High School, will discuss "New Developments in Our School Curriculum." Another afternoon speaker will present the soldiers' and sailors' committee program work for Newton.

Brookline Club's Program Includes Songs of Holland

Cornelia Van Geuns, a native of Friesland, will entertain the Brookline Woman's Club on Oct. 26 with a program of "Folk Songs and Legends of Holland." Dressed in a century-old gown of her native land, she will play her own accompaniments.

Miss Van Geuns, who recently came to Boston to live, began her stage career as an opera and concert singer in Europe. But she gave up that work a few years ago to devote herself to the study and portrayal of the musical folklore of the Netherlands. An artist, too, and an expert in native crafts, she will have on display, to supplement her talk, articles of Dutch folk-craft, illustrations, and dolls dressed in authentic national costume.

Mrs. John X. Nolan, chairman of the day, will present Miss Van Geuns after the 2 o'clock business meeting. Mrs. Peter Maguire will be hostess at the social hour following Miss Van Geuns' program. Mrs. William D. King, Mrs. James W. Tonra, Mrs. John P. Feehan, and Miss Mary G. Pulsifer will pour.

Social Welfare Club Topic In West Roxbury

Problems that should be the concern of all women in the community will be discussed Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the Fifth District Conservation and Social Welfare Conference. The Divisions of Conservation and Social Welfare of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will join forces for the day at Highland Hall, West Roxbury. The West Roxbury Woman's Club will be hostess.

Speakers at the morning session will be Miss Stella Crowell, House Demonstration Agent, Norfolk County, and C. Russell Mason, Secretary Treasurer, Massachusetts Audubon Society. At the afternoon session, Mrs. James T. Forgie, member of the Legislative Committee of the State Federation, will speak on "The Referenda We Are to Vote On." Mrs. Forgie has been working to arouse the women of the Fifth District to greater interest in legislation.

"Twelve Weeks in State Prison" will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. Edward Cahill, a former Roslindale boy who is now pastor of the Unitarian Church in Chelmsford. Since his college days, he has been keenly interested in prison welfare, and in order to secure firsthand information on prison conditions, had himself locked up as a regular prisoner for 12 weeks.

The meeting begins at 10:30 a. m. Luncheon is at 12:15 p. m., and the conference reconvenes at 2 p. m. Officers of the Federation participating in the program will be Mrs. Herbert G. Austin, Fifth District Director; Mrs. Fred M. Spear, Chairman of the Division of Conservation; Miss Mildred Colburn, Clerk of the Federation and Adviser to the Division; Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, Chairman of Social Welfare, and Mrs. Edwin Troland, Second Vice-President of the Federation and Adviser to the Division.

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (46.7mc)

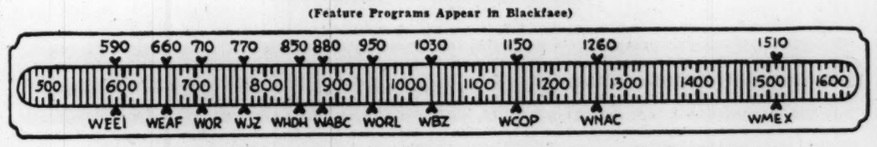
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Let's Be Neighbors.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:08.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (43.3mc), and 43BM, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Local sports.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
4:45 p. m.—Man With a Band.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"The 'Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Dance music.
10:45 p. m.—"Mail to Australia."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:30 p. m.—Tropical Serenade.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Lillian Gish, Int.	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Handicraft show
3:45	Treasury Parade	Triple Trio: vocalists	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	King Peter, Yugo-	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Local sports	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	slavia; J. Masaryk	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee: News.	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	"Post"; 'Date Book'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Selective Service"	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert.	Political talk	Sports: Marching Along.	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Concert; Political talk.	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk: Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Education for Victory".	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	"Our Secret Weapon"	"Pigskin Parade"	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30	Political talk	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Piano Duets; songs	Natural science talk
7:45	Henry Parkman, Jr.	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Parade
8:00	'Kate Smith Hour':	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News".	Lanny Ross, songs
8:15	music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Barrie Sisters; songs	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	drama; guests	"Those Good Old Days"	"Information Please!";	The 'Cisco Kid': drama	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Kate Smith; News	"Those Good Old Days"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	The 'Cisco Kid': drama	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Mous-
9:15	Paulette Goddard	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	sorgsky's Symphonic
9:30	"That Brewster	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	Sketches; "Boris
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz with guests	Godounov"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	John B. Hughes, news.	News reports; Defense
10:15	Ross; Connee Bos-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	John Gunther, news	World's Most Honored	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
10:45	Shriner; orchestra	Dance orchestra	Music; M. Piastro, con.	"Mail to Australia"	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:00	News; Rideout	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Glenn Gray's Orchestra
11:15	Dance music	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End; News
11:45	chestra	Music; News	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Musical programs	Newscast	Musicale; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; Talk; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Political talk	Military Band: News	"George & Dixie" News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; News.	Music of Many Lands.	Morning Toast: Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Salute to Savers	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Music; Political talk	All 'Fall to You'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"590 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk	Glenn Darwin, songs	"Rainbow House," with	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	music; drama	"The Cadets"	Glenn Darwin, songs	Bob Emery; Juvenile	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Red Cross Overseas	J. Nelson; Dept. of Labor	"Fly for the Navy"; Re-	talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Hillbilly Champions	Air Express Music	cruiting Drive	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Mason
11:00	News; Garden talk.	The Servicemen's Hop	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk
11:15	American Stories	The Servicemen's Hop	Coming"; comedy serial	Across the Footlights	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse;	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert	News report
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Una Merkel	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News reports	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday.	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday.	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Time
1:30	Network talk	Dance orchestra	All Out for Victory	"The Marines"; drama;	Music at Game Time
1:45	"United We Stand"	Fishermen's Program	Boston College - Wake	orchestra; songs	Music at Game Time
2:00	"United We Stand"	Fantasy in Blue	Forest football game	Sports comments	Boston University-Buck-
2:15	Navy-Georgia Tech	Fantasy in Blue	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	nell football game
2:30	football game	Meet the Band	Forest football game	University football game	Boston University-Buck-
2:45	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame foot-	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	nell football game
3:00	football game	ball game	Forest football game	University football game	Boston University-Buck-
3:15	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame foot-	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	nell football game
3:30	football game	ball game	Forest football game	University football game	Boston University-Buck-
3:45	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame foot-	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	nell football game
4:00	football game	ball game	Forest football game	University football game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame foot-	Boston College - Wake	Dartmouth College-Yale	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	football game	ball game	Forest football game	University football game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Navy-Georgia Tech	Illinois-Notre Dame foot-	Meet the Band	Minnesota - Michigan	Dance Matinee: records.
8:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	ball game	Charles Dant's Orch.	football game	Dance Matinee: records.
8:15	Dr. Artur Rodzin-	Illinois-Notre Dame	Charles Dant's Orch.	Minnesota - Michigan	Terry O'Toole; variety
8:30	ski, conductor	Your American Music.	Three Suns Trio.	football game	program
8:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Your American Music.	Interviews; Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
8:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
8:15	Talk; Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Songs; Political talk	Football scores	Sports; Waltz Time
8:30	Frazier Hunt	Concert; Political talk	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:45	The World Today	Political talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	Ramin & Bauer, pianos.	Navy Bulletin Board:	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Punts and Passes"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Interview	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	"Serenades"
7:45	Popular music	Boston Postal Employees	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Dance orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose";	Visit to American Eagle	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Gibbs & Pinney"; sk.	comedy serial	Club in London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	'Truth or Consequences';	California Melodies; or-	'Just Quote Me"
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	chestra; songs	'Just Quote Me"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Green Hornet"; drama	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater of Air;	Classical Album: Sibelius'
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Green Hornet"; drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	Symphony No. 2, D.
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Harry James' Orchestra.	"Can You Top This?";	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	major
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Gracie Fields	comedy quiz	"H. M. S. Pinafore"	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Democratic National	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news.	Five Star News
10:15	Talk	Committee; speakers	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Band-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	OWI talk	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Studio Club	wagon"; guests; orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	News; Rideout	Sports Program	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	Dance music	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End; News

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week of November 2 to 7, inc., 9:30 a. m., WMAS 1450kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 24
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Profiles—Edward Benes.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The United Nations — Great Britain; William Steele McCauley, speaker.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portugues Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Oct. 25

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc, Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Residents of West Roxbury District Renew Their Battle Upon Cheap Houses

Woodland Hill Home Owners To Protest at Mass Meeting

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a lull of one month, the battle by West Roxbury residents in the Woodland Hill district to keep cheap, defense houses out of their $8,000 to $10,000 home community will reopen tonight at a mass meeting of local property owners in the Robert Gould Shaw School.

The gathering will be the "showdown" which West Roxbury citizens have been preparing for ever since Mayor Maurice J. Tobin showed an inclination to help them in their fight to "maintain property values" in one of the last remaining high standard home districts in Boston. The Mayor has expressed his intention to attend the mass meeting tonight.

Also invited to the conference are John Dobbs, Regional Director of the National Housing Agency, members of the Boston Planning Board, and Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who are interested in the West Roxbury battle as a case testing the rights of home owners in an established district as opposed to the applicants for a defense housing project.

The gathering will revive opposition to applications for the building of a dozen or more so-called $6,000 defense homes at the top of Woodland Hill which were sought more than a month ago, and then withdrawn when the opposition became pronounced. At that time, Mayor Tobin locked the applications up in his City Hall desk, after promising West Roxbury residents that he would refuse to issue the permits excepting by court order.

Now the applications are presented again and for the second time they have disappeared in the depths of the Mayor's voluminous files, indicating the approach of a test case to uphold or reject the rights of established home owners to safeguard their property values against low-cost construction. Again the Mayor renews his pledge that the applications will only be issued against executive pressure, if at all.

Building permits for the one and one-half story defense homes with attached garages are sought in the name of Harvey St. Cyr of Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale, but Woodland Hill citizens charge that there are many others behind the housing project including several prominent public officials.

From Frank J. Lyons, President of the Woodland Hill Home Owners Association organized to fight "desecration of property values" came the charge today that the housing project sponsors are trying to "put over their project on the basis that they are building $6,000 homes, where the $6,000 under defense rulings, must include the land costs, architect's fees and builder's profits, along with other legal charges."

"When they get through with all those additional costs," Mr. Lyons stated," they will be erecting nothing better than $4,000 houses in a district of regularly established $8,000 to $10,000 homes. You can imagine what these cheap houses will do to property values in this fine residential community."

Some of the homes on Woodland Hill which look out over the West Roxbury Parkway close to Center Street from commanding heights are more expensive than $10,000. Many of them have been built in the last five years and it has been the hope of residents there that the high tone of the community would be maintained in the utilization of more than a dozen vacant home plots still remaining.

From the standpoint of environment and the magnificent view afforded, the Woodland Hill district constitutes one of the last remaining high grade building sites in this district. The citizens have organized a militant association to "fight the proposed desecration of property values to a finish."

It is hoped that Representatives McCormack, Tinkham, Walsh and Lodge will also be present at the mass meeting, the implications of which hold state-wide significance. If the case goes to the courts, it will be one of the first if not the first to be fought along the lines of militant public opposition to defense housing.

Rooms Needed

Home owners with spare rooms in Cambridge, Boston and Brookline . . . attention!

Army and Navy officers with their wives are looking for just the rooms you have, "so why not get together?" The Boston Real Estate Exchange wants to know.

More and more military officers are coming into Boston on short-term assignments, bring their wives with them on assumption that they can find comfortable living quarters. But they face the hard fact that the rental situation is critical in Greater Boston with realty offices being flooded with requests for furnished rooms.

The only remaining source of supply appears to be private homes. And the Real Estate Exchange is asking householders to co-operate, for their own profit and for patriotic reasons, in converting some of their spare rooms into officer quarters. These officers are usually here for periods of three to four months only.

So list your rooms with your local realtor or telephone the Exchange, Lafayette 2910, Ralph W. Martin, secretary.

Zoning Bar

In connection with urgent demands for places in which to house the military in Greater Boston, this columnist is reminded of a letter from a Wellesley large-home owner.

It seems that this home owner got her rooms already for rentals, only to find that her house rested just within some sort of a zoned district which prevents her from using rooms commercially. She wasn't out to make money, only to make a much-needed living.

In a fine neighborhood, this comfortable house is begging for patrons. It brings up the issue as to whether or not local zoning ordinances might be raised "for the duration," at least, to expand local accommodations for military personnel of a type that fits their demands for good homes in respectable environs.

The instance is brought up for purposes of tapping additional sources of housing at a critical time. There must be hundreds of such homes that could be made available through liberalizing local zoning restrictions.

Mount Holyoke Girls Plan Meatless Tuesdays

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—Mount Holyoke College will begin observing "meatless Tuesdays" next week.

The meatless menu for the first try-out will include soup and salad for lunch and macaroni and cheese, with vegetables, for dinner.

By a Staff Photographer

What Woodland Hill Wants—And What It Doesn't Want

Above is pictured a typical street scene in West Roxbury hilltop residential community of $10,000 homes. Below is the type of homes defense housing sponsors are trying to get permission to erect on Woodland Hill. The residents are aroused, insisting that $4,000 houses will pull down their property values and blight one of Boston's best home districts.

Ration Plan Dodgers Hit By Official

Many well-intentioned Americans still do not seem to understand that the war effort can be sabotaged as quickly or even more so by taking undue advantage of the rationing of commodities as by blowing up factories, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, told students of the Garland School this morning.

Mr. Bachman's talk is the second in a series of Friday morning lectures on consumer problems.

Even people who have sent sons to the front often object to being deprived of a few gallons of gasoline, Mr. Backman said, not seeing the relation of rationing to victory. "Yesterday, a friend of mine showed me some loose gas coupons that had been given him by a man going into service. He thought he was lucky to get them. At heart, my friend is just as patriotic as I am, but he simply hadn't got the point.

"We want to keep every car that is actually required for transportation running," Mr. Backman explained. "For the busses can accomodate only six per cent of the transportation problem. But we must keep drivers down to a minimum of gasoline and tire consumption so that all the cars needed can be kept on the road."

Coffee rationing is coming, according to Mr. Backman, just as soon as the quantities of forms can be prepared and distributed. Stores will have fewer Christmas decorations this year, and there will be much less returning of goods than before, "as these are luxuries that we can get along without."

"In 1943," he said, "we shall be living largely on our surpluses. Probably the only thing that will be manufactured for civilians next March and April will be those essential to health, with almost nothing for comfort."

Fore River Official Honored by Lafayette

William H. Collins, General Manager of the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company and one of the principal makers of ships in the country, was honored today by his alma mater, Fafayette College at Easton, Penn., on its Founders' Day observance.

Mr. Collins, who graduated from Lafayette 27 years ago, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering. He will be the principal speaker tonight at the alumni banquet.

John J. Breslin

John J. Breslin, who passed on yesterday at Melrose, was chief postal inspector for New England since 1913. He began his postal career in 1905, and it was due to his efforts that two of the most widely publicized New England mail robberies in recent years were solved.

Soon after entering the postal service as a clerk, he became an inspector and was assigned to the Spokane division in the Northwest. Later, he made his headquarters in Washington, and was appointed chief inspector and supervisor over the work of 30 other inspectors throughout New England by Postmaster General James F. Farley in 1933.

R. I. First State to Register For Rationing of Fuel Oil

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23—All Rhode Island householders who use fuel oil, and there are more of them per capita in this State than in any other, are expected to go to their neighborhood schools tomorrow to register under the fuel oil rationing program.

Rhode Island will be the first state to register the consumers of fuel oil. Office of Price Administration officials from other states and from Washington are expected to be here this week end to see how the one-day registration works out.

Some difficulty is anticipated because the forms to be filled out are complicated and also because the entire State registration is to be crammed into a single day. The registration of motorists for gasoline rationing was spread out over a period of several days, and even so there was considerable congestion at times.

Shooting in Dark

The local office of the OPA confesses it is shooting in the dark and has not been able to assemble some figures which would be helpful. The number of household oil burners in the state, for example, is not known accurately. Estimates put the total at 106,000. Nor does the OPA know for sure how many Rhode Islanders have heeded the government's repeated warnings to convert from oil to coal wherever possible. Fewer than five per cent of those who could make the conversion have done so, the officials estimate.

Teachers in schools, who were called upon to help register men for the draft and again to help in registering motorists for gasoline ration books, have been called upon once more to handle the registration work tomorrow. Christopher Del Sesto, director of the state office of OPA here, and his staff have been busy this week putting finishing touches on the program for registration. They have been handicapped considerably by a shortage of registration blanks and instruction booklets.

Distributors of fuel oil in Rhode Island co-operated by mailing out to all their regular customers copies of the registration blank, with all the instructions, and signed statements showing the quantity of fuel oil the consumer used during the 1941-1942 period.

Although Rhode Islanders for the most part were reluctant to convert from oil to coal, as they were urged to do, they have been taking other steps to conserve fuel this winter. Dealers report sales of weather stripping, storm windows and insulation are booming.

Fireplace Grates

Thousands of Rhode Islanders apparently had the same idea simultaneously, deciding to get in coal-burning grates to burn coal this winter in their fireplaces instead of wood. The result was a run on fireplace grates which cleaned out all the stocks in the state. During the past two weeks new supplies have arrived, however. An enterprising coal dealer has begun putting up large lumps of semi-bituminous coal in bags of convenient size for handling. Other dealers are rushed to fill the demand for bagged coal, coke and briquets, for use in fireplaces.

The final Rhode Island report on the recent scrap metal campaign was filed this week. It showed a total of 32,700 tons, which works out to 93.1 pounds per capita. Of this total, 18,883 tons was scrap gathered from householders, and the rest came from industrial plants and other sources.

When the total had reached 26,000 tons, figures were filed with the national headquarters of the scrap collection drive and Rhode Island was placed first on the list of states. Subsequently, however, 12 other states added to their totals and moved ahead of Rhode Island.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath moved this week to have the old Providence, Warren & Bristol branch of the New Haven Railroad reopened to passenger traffic to relieve the mounting congestion on busses now serving that area on the east side of Narragansett Bay.

Deputy Rubber Official Warned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Appointment of Frank R. Creedon as Assistant Deputy Rubber Administrator in charge of new plant construction was announced today by Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

Mr. Creedon, now in charge of construction of munitions manufacturing, formerly was chief engineer of the Public Works Administration in charge of construction in 11 northeastern States.

A native of Brockton, Mass., he is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Big Navy Gun Going To War for First Time

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23 (AP)—An eight-ton Navy gun, which is 45 years old, is finally going to war for the first time.

A crew of salvage volunteers loaded the huge weapon into a railroad car today for shipment to a Pennsylvania steel mill, where it will be melted down and used to produce modern war materials.

The big chunk of steel was originally intended for the Spanish-American war, but it was never finished, because that war ended too soon.

Scott Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 23—Scott Wilson, who passed on here yesterday, was a retired United States Circuit Judge. A native of North Falmouth, Maine, he was appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court bench in 1918 by Gov. Carl E. Milliken, and in 1925 Gov. Ralph O. Brewster made him Chief Justice.

Judge Wilson received his early education at North Falmouth, and later at Cumberland Center and Lewiston. He taught district schools in Lewiston to obtain funds with which to attend Bates College, from which he was graduated in 1892.

He read law in a local office and then attended University of Pennsylvania Law School, teaching at Haverford College, meanwhile. He was admitted to the Maine bar in 1895. From 1913 to 1915, he was Attorney General of Maine.

Judge Wilson held honorary degrees from the University of Maine and Bowdoin College. He was an overseer of Bates College, from 1901 to 1927, and served twice as President of the Board.

Certain Books On Tools Don't Pass Muster

Only nine out of 100 technical books on tool engineering, examined by a subcommittee of the American Society of Tool Engineers, were found suitable for use as textbooks on the subject, disclosed Otto W. Winter, president of the Society, in a report to a War Production Conference in Springfield which opened today.

"It is, of course, not flattering to the technical authors that the A. S. T. E. recommendations should be on such few books, remarked Mr. Winter, but in the candid opinion of the committee, a great deal of ink and paper is being wasted on mediocre material, totally inadequate for educational purposes. The best that can be said of considerable part of the literature reviewed is that it doesn't do any harm, although it is a long way from doing a complete, or even a good job.

"It is interesting to note," Mr. Winter pointed out, "that in such subjects as machine design, mechanics and other subjects which have been previously taught in colleges, there are many textbooks. In such strictly tool engineering subjects as jig and fixture design, press tools, die making, the books are mainly reference books, intended for the engineer already working in the field.

"Tool Design," by C. B. Cole, published last year by the American Technical Society, has been selected by the committee as the recommended textbook for the important course of jig and fixture design, after the study of a considerable number of books on the subject, and "Press Working Metals," by C. W. Hinman as the selected textbook on sheet metal work of design, another primary course in tool engineering.

Other primary courses in tool engineering, for which all available literature is being reviewed include machine shop practice and cutting tool design; forging practice and die design; permanent molding plastics and die casting; welding methods and equipment and manufacturing analyses, the latter a composite, yet specific, tool engineering subject embracing the fundamentals and essential parts of cost accounting, work routing and planning, operating analysis, time and motion study.

For a tool engineer's course in the essentials of foundry practice and pattern making, the committee, after considerable study has selected "Metal Casting" by Harry L. Campbell (John Wiley and Sons, 1936), as the most useful textbook.

"Fundamentals of Machine Design" by Norman, Ault and Zarobsky (the MacMillan Company, 1938) has been named by the committee for a course in that subject. For courses in applied mechanics, "Analytical Mechanics for Engineers" by Seeley and Ensign (John Wiley and Sons, 1941) and "Strength of Materials" by J. W. Breneman (McGraw Hill, 1941), have so far been recommended.

250th Anniversary Of Supreme Court

Observance of the 250th anniversary of the Massachusetts Supreme Court—having the longest record of continuous service of any similar body in the country—is slated for Nov. 21.

Exercises in the Supreme Judicial Courtroom, a banquet in the evening, and a display of exhibits portraying history of the Court, are planned by a committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association headed by Damon E. Hall as chairman.

Speakers at the dinner are expected to include Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Learned Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and William D. Mitchell, former United States Attorney General, the committee disclosed today.

N.H. Power Hearing Is Now Due Nov. 30

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission postponed from Oct. 26 to Nov. 30 a hearing on an application by the Co-operative Service Association, Concord, N. H., for a preliminary permit for a hydroelectric development.

The development was planned for the Franklin Falls flood control dam on the Pemigewasset River in Merrimack County, New Hampshire. The Commission reported numerous informal protests had been filed against granting the application. The hearing will be held in the Federal Building, Concord.

Joe Knowles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEAVIEW, Wash., Oct. 23—Joe Knowles, artist and "back-to-nature" experimenter, who passed on here yesterday, was well-known for his landscapes and water scenes, murals, and etchings as well as canvases.

Mr. Knowles is perhaps best remembered for his experiments in 1913 and 1914 when, clad only in a loin cloth, and without food or weapons, he went into the Maine woods, and later into southern Oregon woods, emerging after several weeks much heavier, and clad in a bear skin.

A native of Wilton, Maine, Mr. Knowles lived in Lewiston during his youth. He also spent some years at sea and was a forest guide.

Housewives Urged to Keep On Piling Up of Empty Tin Cans

With the successful conclusion of the drive for scrap metals the War Production's salvage division urges housewives to keep on piling up empty tin cans against the November collection which will take place in Boston the week of November 16.

"We are confronted with an ever growing need for tin," declared John D. Orr, Executive Secretary for Massachusetts, "and the need will continue until long after the duration of the war. That is why the Government is building new detinning plants and shredding establishments all over the country, including Boston and Providence. It will be years after the war before tin ore producing mines in the Far East can be reopened and worked and ships can be spared to transport tin ore from Bolivia."

War Production Board officials say their biggest problem is to induce housewives to make it a daily practice of saving and preparing tin cans, "to get the habit and keep it up." Some housewives, they hay, show a tendency of saving their tin cans only during the excitement of collection week and when the newspapers remind them of the need for tin.

Daily Saving Urged

Daily saving of tin cans is what all volunteer women workers of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee and the Massachusetts Committee on Civilian Defense are constantly trying to inculcate in the minds of the housewives. Splendid response of Massachusetts housewives to tin can collections can be traced directly to the efforts of the volunteer women workers, who have made and will continue to make house-to-house canvasses, and to the newspapers who are reminding their readers of the need for tin.

With the co-operation of the Rockland Aerie of Eagles, Rockland is to have a house to house scrap metal collection on Sunday. The proceeds will go to the Rockland Servicemen's Association.

Not content with salvaging hundreds of tons of scrap metal from cantonments, posts and forts the U. S. Army is lending a hand in rounding up and digging up general scrap metal in co-operation with the War Production Board. What the Army is doing along these lines is exemplified in the report of Capt. J. F. Penfield of the Springfield Ordnance District to the War Production Board, which was made public by Samuel F. Doane of Brockton, Reginal Chief Industrial Salvage, last night.

Industrial Scrap

Captain Penfield reported 282¾ tons of miscellaneous industrial scrap, including 115 tons consisting of water wheels, a steam engine and shafting from the Self Locking Carton Co., Thorndike, Mass., 50 tons of old looms and machine parts from the Elmvale Worsted Company of Pittsfield, Mass., and 45 tons from an old engine and miscellaneous scrap from the Berkshire Woolen Company of the same town. Other collections reported by Captain Penfield were:

Five tons miscellaneous scrap from the Ashland Corporation, Jewett City, Conn., a 10-ton steel bridge span of the Chickery River Bridge, Charlemont, Mass., 15 tons from engine bases and cable drum at the Davis Iron Mine, Shelburne Falls, Mass., 1¼ tons of machine parts and miscellaneous scrap from the Esleech Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Mass., 2½ tons from a grinding wheel machine and miscellaneous scrap at Hamilton, Emery & Corundum Co., Chester, Mass., 3 tons of machine parts from the Keith Paper Co., Turners Falls, 20 tons of steel plate from an old ice house in Shelburne Falls, a 6 ton steel boiler from Shaw's Green House, Buckland, Mass. and a ten ton bridge span from the Zoar Bridge, Zoar, Mass.

"We have had splendid co-operation from the Army all along the line," says Mr. Doane. "No one knows better than the Army itselm our country's desperate need for scrap metal of all kinds and no one has worked harder or more faithfully to help supply the deficiency."

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Italian Cities Under Heavy RAF Attack

Continued from Page 1

but did not disclose just how many planes were in it.

Two air alarms, lasting 85 and 86 minutes, in the Swiss city of Geneva, attested to the number of planes which the British flung over Europe on a round-trip flight of 1,500 miles across three countries and the continent's tallest mountains.

The Air Ministry said that not one of the British planes was missing from this first raid on Italy by home-based RAF bombers in more than six months.

Genoa had been free of raids for more than a year.

Besides the perils of distance and high mountains with heavy bomb loads, the planes also faced the dangers of crossing Switzerland and France. They touched off alerts and intense antiaircraft fire in the French cities of Vichy and Lyon as well as the air alerts in Geneva.

An Italian communiqué said that at Genoa the enemy raid, which was made in several waves with incendiary and explosive bombs, reached notable dimensions and damaged civilian buildings. Casualties were still being counted.

Indian Ocean:

British Squadron Significant

The presence of a powerful British battle squadron in the Indian Ocean, including at least three battleships and the aircraft carrier Illustrious, was disclosed authoritatively in London as a sequel to Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's declaration that Burma must be retaken from the Japanese.

The squadron was said to consist of the battleships Warspite, Royal Sovereign and Resolution, presumably in addition to a large force of cruisers and destroyers, all under the command of Admiral Sir James Somerville.

Possibility of a United Nations drive to throw the Japanese out of Burma has been brought to the fore by current conferences in India among General Wavell, Commander in Chief of British forces there; Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander in the Middle East who is mentioned for an important new post; and Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff of United Nations forces in China.

These meetings followed upon a recent inspection tour of the Burma-India frontier by General Wavell and increased aerial reconnaissance along the frontier following the end of the monsoon season.

Stalingrad:

Important Point Seized by Russians

Russia announced the capture of an important tactical position northwest of Stalingrad and the Germans, although using 22 divisions totaling 250,000 men in the siege, were reported thrown on the defensive in a number of blocks within the city by Russian Army counterattacks.

Red Star said the defenders seized the initiative at several points where the enemy had started to fortify positions in the skeletons of ruined buildings as wintry storms swept the steppes.

Nazi preparations for winter were reported hastened since snow began flying. Pravda said civilians of the German-occupied town of Budennovsk had been ordered to hand over warm clothes for the invasion army. Disobedience was declared to have been made punishable by death.

A communiqué reported the conquest of a major position to the northwest, without details. However it is in that area that the Russians have been conducting a series of large-scale trench raids.

It also announced that in the Caucasus sector, Russians had smashed a German wedge which briefly endangered their first line of defense in the Mozdok area.

Signs of a weakening of the German force in the Caucasus were reported by Pravda. The newspaper said some lines in the Mozdok region were now held by special troops, such as electricians and engineers.

Nazi Concentration Strength Estimated

With the siege of Stalingrad in its 60th day, Red Star, the Army newspaper, said the Germans had concentrated more than 500 tanks, about 1,200 field guns, 1,000 mortars and from 700 to 800 planes for the offensive.

The besieging divisions have lost 65 to 75 per cent of their personnel and 60 per cent of their machines, the newspaper declared. Presumably the ranks have been refilled from reserves.

The invaders aimed to occupy the factories and streets by sharp individual attacks, but failed to break the Russian Army resistance, it said, and the Russians were reported to have passed to the counterattack and improved their positions in several streets after crushing the Nazi drive.

Pleasure steamers, called from ports along more than 1,800 miles of the Volga River, bore food and munitions to the Stalingrad garrison despite bombing and machine-gunning by German planes, the Russians said.

A reverse was acknowledged in one sector of the Mozdok area on the Caucasian Front, although various attacks were said to have cost the Germans seven tanks, eight guns and about a battalion of infantry.

The German High Command said that German alpine units had driven Soviet troops from defense-in-depth positions northeast of Tuapse, provisional Russian Navy base on the Black Sea coast.

The German High Command said the German Air Force was strongly supporting Nazi ground forces in their drive toward Tuapse despite unfavorable weather conditions. German bombers also were credited with severely damaging a Russian merchant ship off the Caucasian Black Sea coast and with widespread attacks on Russian railway communications in many sectors of the front.

Solomons:

Bombs Still Harass Japanese Fleet

Persistent United Nations air bombardment of a large Japanese war fleet in the Southwestern Pacific appeared to have thrown a long expected Nipponese invasion thrust off schedule while giving Americans valuable time to bolster their forces in the Solomons.

Assembling in the northern Solomon Islands about 10 days ago, the enemy warships and transports have been the target for an almost constant rain of United Nations aerial bombs as they awaited the order to sail onto Guadalcanal Island.

The latest attack on the enemy's ship concentration came on the night of Oct. 22, when Allied bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Command dumped 10 tons of explosives on Japanese vessels at Buin on the southern tip of Bougainville Island.

The nocturnal raid drew strong antiaircraft fire, but all the planes found their targets, General MacArthur's communiqué reported, and returned safely to their bases.

Meantime, the United States Navy disclosed that Japanese troops in the heavy jungle on northern Guadalcanal had attempted a minor thrust at the American positions on Oct. 20. The "feeler" was repulsed, and the Navy said yesterday there was no "material change in the military situation" there.

An enemy bomber, believed to have been on a reconnaissance mission over the island, was brought down by antiaircraft fire. The United States aircraft continued to seek out and bomb Japanese troops and supply concentrations on Guadalcanal.

Fire-Bottles:

French Buildings Ignited From Air

The Vichy Radio reported that buildings in Haute Vienne Department had been set afire by bottles containing inflammable liquid which were dropped, attached to balloons, from hostile planes.

London reports stated that a small number of British bombers operating singly also attacked industrial objectives in Northwest Germany and the Ruhr.

German 'Lies':

Eisenhower Denies Transport Sinkings

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower branded as lies today the recent German claims that submarines had sunk several liners "heavily laden with American troops."

The commander of United States Army forces in the European war theater issued this statement:

"At the end of September the Axis spread and later repeated stories that several large ocean-going liners 'heavily laden with American troops' had been torpedoed. These claims are completely unfounded and are merely another example of the untrustworthiness of Axis reports.

"The information has been withheld until every American soldier that was on the Atlantic at the time of the German announcement was landed safely in the United Kingdom and we could assure ourselves of the complete falsity of the German claims.

"The navies, whose task it is to escort our continuous troop movements into this theater, have been and are daily according magnificent protection—a fact which every soldier in our Army clearly appreciates and gratefully acknowledges."

On Sept. 28, the German High Command asserted that the "greater part of an American troop transport destined for England" had been sunk in the North Atlantic. The Germans said hard sea fighting continued several days in which the following ships were sunk:

A 19,000-ton Viceroy-of-India type; a 17,000-ton Reina del Pacifico type; an 11,000-ton Derbyshire type and an escorting destroyer. Two other transports were reported damaged.

The British Government flatly denied the claims the same day they were made.

Hampdens Changed To Torpedo Planes

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 23

The first disclosure that Great Britain has converted some of its twin-engined Hampden medium bombers into torpedo planes was given by the Air Ministry Oct. 22 in a communiqué which said that one, on patrol with the coastal command Oct. 21, had scored a hit on an enemy supply ship off the Norwegian Coast.

Hampdens recently had been used in mine-laying operations. As bombers, they had a speed of 265 miles an hour and a range of 1,725 miles.

New Guinea:

Allies Advance Despite Rains

United Nations troops drove through heavy tropical rains and over mountain trails in the Owen Stanley Mountains to a point about nine miles south of Kokoda.

Fighting continued between forward elements of the Allies and the enemy in the heights of the Owen Stanleys along the main track north of the village of Eora Creek, but the severe weather hampered operations.

The United Nations advance—now nearly a month under way—was pressed forward under a combination of flanking and frontal thrusts.

On Oct. 22 the United Nations stretched out from the flanks along the Eora Creek village ridge while other forces, which had been checked temporarily by an enemy unit in strength along the main track, resumed their pressure and pressed the Japanese back.

Africa:

Allies Continue Airfield Raids

For the past three days United Nations warplanes have waged relentless attacks by day and night on enemy airfields and in the opinion of authorities in Cairo, have won marked air superiority in North Africa.

Bolstered by a steady stream of reinforcements, United Nations air strength is greater now than it has ever been. The Luftwaffe as yet has not seemed to be able to spare any large-scale reinforcements from Europe, and is waging an almost wholly defensive battle in Africa.

American air force medium bombers—B-24 Mitchells—sallied forth on Oct. 22 for the first time here in full squadron formations.

Always before they had accompanied South African squadrons.

United States Army Air Force fighter squadrons also were active engaging in sweeps of their own and providing top cover for the bombers.

Spitfires, Hurricanes, Tomahawks, Kittyhawks, Bostons, Baltimores, Marylands, Blenheims and Wellington bombers, and still more planes in the hands of the British, South African, Australian and Greek squadrons complete the desert's great array of air strength, while from fields farther back the huge four-engined bombers of the British and United States Air Forces strike at enemy supply routes and ports.

China:

U. S. Planes Bomb Mines in North

United States Army bombers, striking far north in China, caused "serious damage" with many high explosive and incendiary hits on the Linsi mine installations in Hupeh Province, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

All the American planes returned to their bases, it said.

Hupeh Province is one of China's northernmost, extending up to Peiping and bordering on Japanese-occupied Manchuria. Its coal deposits are in the northern hilly region. The mines of the Kailan Mining Adminstration are the largest, having had a prewar capacity of 14,000 tons a day. In peace time, coal was exported from the treaty port of Chinwangtao, linked by rail with Tientsin, and then one of the most important coaling ports in the Far East.

Mediterranean:

Rommel Reported In Full Command

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported in supreme command of all Axis land, sea and air forces in the Mediterranean—including the Italian Navy—and planning twin offensives against Egypt and Syria.

Sources who have close contacts in Europe said Marshal Rommel obtained his expanded authority on his recent visits to Berlin and Rome.

Mrs. Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

ever heard pulled up the side the little scene that floodlit like a play.

A railway carriage with blue curtains and bouquets of chrysanthemums stopped in front of the red carpet. Mrs. Roosevelt was out immediately and was being greeted by the Queen.

Behind the wife of the President of the United States came Miss Malvina Thompson, who is accompanying American press woman on the trip.

Burgundy Hat

"Let's see, Mrs. Roosevelt is wearing a red hat, furs, and . . ." said a correspondent next to me, scribbling hard.

"Burgundy hat," corrected his wife. "Black coat and blue fox furs."

The greetings had all taken place by now. Mrs. Roosevelt was talking to General Eisenhower, while the Queen talked to Ambassador John G. Winant, who traveled up to London with Mrs. Roosevelt in the special train.

After a photograph was taken of Mrs. Roosevelt with the King and the Queen, the Royal party drove off. Mrs. Roosevelt sat with the Queen on the seat, while the King sat on the little seat in front of them, talking happily.

Germany's War Plants Move Eastward

By a Staff Artist

Flight of Industry Under Persuasion of Bombs

The German war machine seeks to escape American and British bombs by moving vital industries from the areas shown on the left in circles to eastern regions, indicated by factory symbols. Proximity of the new German "East Wall" and the Ukraine to the new plants also is shown. This proximity eases some of the Reich's transport problems.

Allies Seek to Unclog Lines Of Supply Along Persian Gulf

Continued from Page 1

ducing regions to populated centers, while other factors all somehow connected with the war further complicate the situation. In the past, Iran has generally raised enough wheat for home consumption with a narrow margin for export. This year, however, publicly available stocks appear insufficient to tide the population through the winter.

Blame Placed in Many Places

Various factors are blamed for this shortage. Thus it is claimed that mobilization last year at harvest time reduced the size of the crop, whereas the drought this year is blamed. Other sources claim a bumper crop both years. Regardless of the size of the crops, however, it is indisputable that rising prices and uncertainty have fostered widespread private grain hoarding both by speculators and consumers. The former may deal in large commercial quantities of wheat; the latter in small amounts for their own families to use, but thousands in the second category amount to a considerable total. At the same time, the foreign exchange rate has offered merchants a strong incentive to export wheat, thereby acquiring foreign currency with which to purchase merchandise for import, reaping a handsome profit on both transactions.

All Tend in Same Direction

All these factors, whatever their relative weight, tend in same direction. The only way to bring hoarded wheat out into the open is to offer speculators their own price or else forcibly seize it. Only then can the Allies determine whether, and to what extent, they must divert shipping space urgently needed for war materials to carrying wheat to Iran in order to stave off the danger of famine.

In Iran, as in every country where uncontrolled prices are left to haggling and bargaining, wartime scarcity combined with the fear of inflation, has caused a general rise in the price level. Nearly everything from water rights and real estate to safety pins has trebled. In the case of certain scarce imported articles high in demand, the rise is truly astronomical.

One Tire $650

Thus one passenger automobile tire in the Bazaar fetches around 20,000 rials or $650, while truck tires range up to 60,000 rials or $2,000.

A considerable influx of foreigners, both troops and civilians, including thousands of Polish evacuees from the Soviet Union, most of them with more money in their pockets than the average Iranian, has been an additional stimulus to the price rise. While this brings prosperity to merchants it has increased the difficulties of wage earners and salaried employees whose pay has not kept up with living costs. At present, placing price ceilings on essential commodities is being seriously considered.

Though war and advent of the Allies have confronted the Iranians with a host of problems not of their own choosing, they have also brought people more freedom than they had enjoyed in many years.

Old Shah a True Despot

Rezas Shah Pahlevi "Old Shah," whose reign was abruptly ended last year, despite his love for the outward attributes of Western civilization, was at heart an Oriental despot whose every whim was absolute law, and who ran his vast country as his private estate.

Since his departure, Iranians live and express their thoughts without fear of his ubiquitous spies and secret police, secure at last in their constitutional rights as citizens and, while some administrative confusion was inevitably caused by the sudden relaxation of the old Shah's iron hand today, after numerous shifts, Iran at last has a strong popular government under Premier Ghavam el Saltane while the young monarch, Mohammad Rheza Shah, is generally liked and regarded as enlightened and democratic.

Thinking Iranians view their present position with mixed feelings. Despite Germany's previous considerable stake in the country's development—most technical installations from radio station to almost complete machinegun factory are German—there is little manifestation of pro Axis sympathy, while many are coming more and more to realize that survival of their freedom like that of every other nation is bound up with the allied cause.

Jealous of Freedom

At the same time, Iranians are intensely jealous of their freedom and history has made them suspicious of everyone. However, the attitude of the Allied military has done much to allay these apprehensions and to strengthen mutual sympathy and understanding. This is especially true where Soviet occupation has erased bitter memories of Czarist troops, in the last war.

Of all the Allies, Iranians seem friendliest disposed toward America. This is because they are convinced of America's disinterestedness. Americans have never played power politics in this part of the world but have put forward their philanthropic humanitarian foot sending educators, doctors and advisors. Two, Morgan Shuster and Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh who sought to unscramble Iranian finances achieved almost legendary popularity. Most recently the cause of Iranian-American friendship has found a tireless sponsor in American Minister to Teheran, Louis Dreyfus.

Why Americans Were Chosen

This background explains why the Iranian Government on its own initiative has invited American experts to assist in various administrative branches.

Joseph P. Sheridan, American businessman with many years experience in the Middle East, is helping to solve the knotty supply problem, while Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf former New Jersey State Police Chief of Lindbergh case fame, is here to reorganize the gendarmerie. L. S. Timmerman, reorganizer of many city police forces in the United States, is here to do as much for Teheran. Lieut. Col. Neuwirth, United States Army Medical Corps is advisor to the Ministry of Health while Dr. Millspaugh with several assistants is to help straighten out Iran's finances once again.

Seldom has a group of Americans been called on to perform more complex tasks under stranger circumstances in an utterly alien environment. It is still far too early to forecast either success or failure, but the good will of the Iranian Government and people has given them a good start.

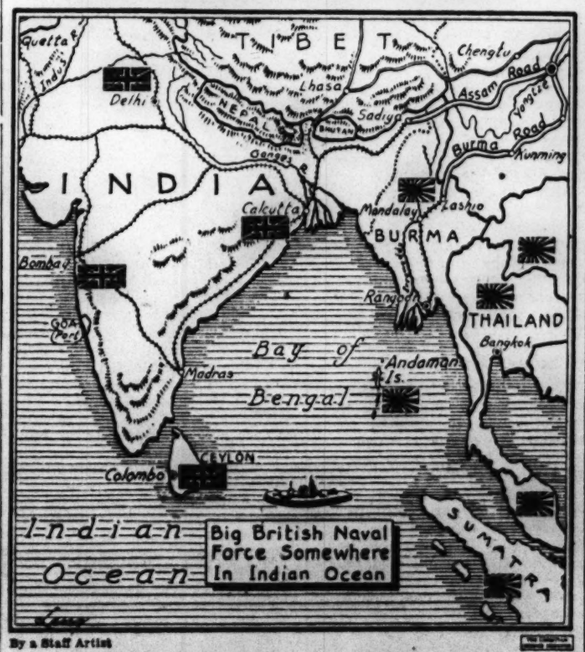
U. S. Fliers Forced Down In Argentina Found Safe

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 23 (AP) — Col. Charles Deerwester, Chief of a U. S. Air Mission to Argentina, and two companions who disappeared Tuesday on a flight to Mendoza were disclosed Oct. 21 to have made a forced landing safely at a remote point in Mendoza Province.

Colonel Deerwester, whose home is near Loveland, Ohio, Staff Sergt. Frederick Blay of San Diego, Calif., and an Argentine flier were forced down while flying in a United States army plane on what normally would be a three-hour flight.

The Colonel traveled 150 miles from the point of the forced landing to telephone officials and his wife that all were safe.

Lull Before the Storm?



By a Staff Artist

Possible Springboard for Allied Attack

In this map, British and Japanese flags indicate present holdings of the rival forces as reports multiply of a prospective offensive by the United Nations. Reports of a British squadron in the Indian Ocean appear to support the assumption that fighting will reopen in Burma.

Reich Moves War Industries To East as Allies' Bombs Fall

Hitherto undivulged details on the transfer of German war industries are contained in the following dispatch from Switzerland, the first of two articles on how the Nazi are seeking to exploit their conquests in Eastern Europe and to consolidate their position for a protracted defensive stand when the United Nations strike in the West. In the second article, scheduled to appear tomorrow, Robert Powell, The Christian Science Monitor's specialist on Central European affairs, stationed in London, tells of some of the problems confronting the Nazis in the wholesale shifting of populations to the East.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 23—Under the pressure of intensified United Nations bombing raids, the Germans have made considerable progress in moving vital war industries to the safer regions of Eastern Europe.

According to information reaching Switzerland, almost all of Germany's once expansive textile industry is now centered in and around Bialystock on the old Polish-Lithuanian frontier.

Many widely known Rhineland factories, moved bodily, are now turning out guns and shells in Silesia, Czechoslovakia and near Vienna, while the Warthegau section of Occupied Poland is being transformed with great rapidity into an eastern Ruhr.

One of the factors that have made Germany's need of labor so acute is the speed with which the Reich is seeking to move its war plants out of the range of United Nations bombs. Armies of workers, most of them with the status of serfs, from 23 countries, and railroad equipment from Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Greece, Norway and elsewhere are being used for this purpose.

Other Causes

There are a number of reasons, in addition to British and American bombs, for the eastward exodus of German war industry. The distance of the Ukraine, from which the Nazis hope to get many of their raw materials, from Western Germany, is one. Another is the intensive work now being done on the so-called East Wall, which the Nazis hope will hold off the Russians when a United Nations attack comes in the West. Still another is the need of supplies relatively close to Russia, where many dismantled Soviet plants are being rebuilt.

Thus, instead of transporting cement from cement factories in Western Germany, which would further overburden the already overworked railways, the factories themselves are transferred. One Western Germany cement factory with a yearly production of 60,000 tons was demounted several weeks ago and is now being rebuilt "somewhere in the East" with tripled production capacity.

At the end of September the German construction industry formed a special committee—Industrieusseeiuss—for picking suitable foremen and managers for eastern firms and organizing the transfer of tools, men, machines and other equipment.

Impressed by Russians

Judging from articles in the German press, Russian evacuations of entire industries have made a great impression on German specialists and those who were able to foresee the present heavy bombings of the Rhineland and the western occupied regions began planning similar industrial migration. A year ago Dr. Sven von Mueller described in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt how impressed he was at the sight of the Bryansk motor works, which was cleaned out to the last screw by the diligent Russians. In more recent German reports troops stated that evacuations of industry from the Don and Donets Basin regions during the retreat of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko were even more thorough than evacuations in the previous year.

Difficulties of prodigious proportions face the Germans in moving their industries eastward. Foremost among them is the fact that most of the heavy work is done by foreign laborers of which, according to highest estimates, 6,000,000 are in Germany. They are poorly fed and more inclined to "drop screws" than the Russians who transferred their own industries. Many experts and skilled workers who cannot be recruited from foreign workers are required. Moreover, the interruption of production causes a further decrease in civilian goods, which already seems to have struck bottom as well as a decrease in production of needed machines, tool, replacements and repairs.

Transport Problem

Transportation likewise remains a serious bottleneck despite generous borrowings and stealings of railway equipment. And once industries are moved there are often serious delays before production begins due to longer hauls for raw materials and finished products. Incidentally, mass production of the new and more powerful winter locomotive is commencing, but preparations for its production have lowered the production of bombers.

Meanwhile, civilians are deprived of civilian goods and the services of handworkers and mechanics.

The President of the Hamburger "Chamber of Handworkers" recently said that only "a small fraction" of handworkers was left for private jobs and most of those were over 60.

He said complaints have been loud and frequent because repairs could not be made on ovens, heating installations, roofs which have needed repairs for years, windows and houses without paint which were falling into a slovenly state.

Under recent Nazi decrees, all "beauty repairs" must wait for the end of the war. Only handworkers near a job may be used, to save time and fuel. New roofs are not permitted and only vitally necessary repairs are allowed.

The most difficult job to get done is repairing of stoves and furnaces, which throughout Germany have been neglected for years and are badly needed due to the shortage of coal and fuel. Government instructions show the people how to make their own repairs with fireclay and how to clean pipes, etc. People are advised to use the room with the best oven. Even persons who have been bombed out can only have one oven mended.

Plumbers Scarce

Aged and much-bombed plumbing results in frequent urgent need for plumbers and tinsmiths who are not always available. In cases of leaks it often takes so long to hire a plumber that a house can be filled with water before his arrival. First, the "construction police" must, in the presence of the mayor or local political head, inspect the damage to judge whether repairs are really needed; finally, the local labor office must approve and appoint a worker for the task.

Similar red tape, often leading through various guild and party bosses, controls the work of electricians, painters, glass workers, locksmiths, masons and carpenters. Ninety-five per cent of the locksmiths are working in war industry and raw materials are lacking for private jobs.

Mason and tinsmith work must be approved by the "organization of land owners." Carpenter work "must be as simple and rapid as possible," according to official orders. People must leave interior doors, including closets, open to avoid destruction by air pressure in air raids.

People are urged to "avoid all sharpness and excitement in dealing with handworkers." The latter are requested to be patient with the irritability of customers and not abuse their "monopoly position."

State Secretary Dr. Friedrich Syrup, in a recent pamphlet, "Labor in War and Peace," stated Germany is suffering from a shortage of 6,000,000 dwellings.

Clerks in Stores May Be Reduced

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—War Production Board officials suggested Oct. 22 that the next tightening of the civilian economy may be a sharp reduction in store clerks, theater ushers, and other service personnel.

Without authorizing direct quotation they made it clear that no immediate action to force such reductions was contemplated. The call of the armed forces, the depletion of store stocks and other factors, they pointed out, may bring about the cuts without any government edicts.

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One-Party Plan for Unoccupied France; Paris Seeks Allied Aid to Halt Famine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23 — Occupied France is looking to Britain and America to save it, not only from oppression, but from famine.

The Nazis are systematically starving the French people of the occupied zone, apparently as part of a deliberate policy aimed at weakening the stanch resistance to the invader which still characterizes the attitude of the vast majority of Frenchmen, according to reliable accounts of Frenchmen who recently succeeded in escaping from France to England.

One of these French exiles who left Occupied France only a few weeks ago, emphasized in an exclusive interview to The Christian Science Monitor the plight of the civil population. There is drastic shortage of fuel as well as of food, and with the approach of winter many millions of French men, women, and children face the prospect of even worse hardship than they have had to endure for the past two years.

This escaped Frenchman had frequently visited Paris and other parts of Occupied France before coming to England. It is in the Capital that conditions are worst of all, he said. Except for the Germans and those few wealthy Parisians who have virtually unlimited funds, existence in Paris is a matter of the barest necessities.

Strict Ration on Potatoes

Even potatoes are now strictly rationed, only six pounds per month allowed to each person. The meat ration is approximately three ounces per week, and even beans, peas, and other vegetables are limited to one pound monthly. Bread, which is very bad, is rationed on a basis of approximately ¾ of a pound per day, a very low ration for the French people who are accustomed to eat tremendous quanties of bread. There is no pepper, no chocolate—in fact no spices or similar colonial products. Only ¾ of a pound of fat per month is allowed to each person, and this includes butter, margarine, cooking fats, and oil.

Soap is practically unobtainable, and when it can be bought it consists of less than 10 per cent of oil or fat, the remainder being apparrently made up mostly of clay. Woolen or cotton goods are virtually nonexistent, and clothes are made either of rayon or of a wooden fiber. All clothes are strictly rationed.

Constant Pillaging

While they are being forced to exist on the verge of starvation, the French people of the occupied zone are obliged to submit to constant plundering and pillaging, officially described as requisitioning, by the Germans.

"The Germans take everything," the exile declared. "In Brittany it is a frequent sight to see whole train-loads of cattle leaving for Germany. This summer they also shipped many train-loads of potatoes. They take nearly all the milk, too."

Unless Britain and the United States send food to these people, they are bound to face serious famine this winter, he said, especially in Paris and the larger northern cities.

"The whole of Occupied France is praying for an invasion by British and United States forces this autumn," he said. "I am convinced it is vital not to wait until winter. This not only because of the food shortage, but because of French resistance. The net is fast closing round those who led resistance to the Germans in the occupied zone. It is important for the Allies to strike while they are still free and active.

Resistance to Continue

"Furthermore resistance is strongest among the workers, and if invasion is delayed too long many thousands of these will be carried off to Germany or put in concentration camps. Resistance will go on in France in any case. But I am convinced that, if the United Nations want to make the most of a French uprising when they land on the continent, the landing ought to come before this winter."

On the Atlantic coast, the Germans are worried about the possibility of a British attack, the man said. "They despair of being able to hold the coastline, and have prepared their main line of defense along the uninterrupted waterway running from St. Malo to Rennes, and thence to St. Nazaire."

One important effect of two years under German occupation, the exile said, was to push party quarrels and differences into the background. "For the moment there are no more parties, there is no longer any Left or Right. We are all united against Nazi oppression."

'Forceful Measures' Held Before French

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Oct. 23

A warning that Frenchmen would "expose themselves to forceful measures" if they failed to heed instructions, was sounded by German occupation authorities today as efforts to recruit skilled French laborers for Germany stepped up.

Issuance of the threat by the German Commander for greater Paris came after a group of French workers directed to appear at a railway station yesterday for transportation to the Reich failed to make their appearance.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 23—A move to organize Unoccupied France on the one-party basis, similar to Germany with its Nazi party and Italy with its Fascists, is under way in Vichy.

The Legion of War Veterans of both wars, created originally by Marshal Philippe Pétain to give him a patriotic group in compact form around his authoritarian government, is a candidate for the job of forging that party. Raymond Lachal, the energetic General Director of the Legion, has made of it a public issue..

How far the one-party move will go depends upon events. In some quarters France is believed to be at the turning point.

A recent exchange of views between Chief of Government Pierre Laval and M. Lachal during a Legion meeting at Vichy has been taken by some to mean that France is working toward fundamental changes and that the Legion is to be given authority so that it can have an increased political influence.

"Profound Reorganization

Le Soleil of Marseille, commenting on the possibiilty of a single party following M. Laval's discussion with Legion leaders, said: "A profound reorganization of the political life of the country is going on."

However, M. Lachal's offer to M. Laval to form a single party brought from M. Laval so far only an appeal to the loyalty of the Legion as such.

M. Lachal said in a public statement: "It is desirable from all points of view that a single party be formed some day in France. The Legion by its makeup is the natural source for this party. So far there have been conversions leading to it."

Much latitude has already been given to the Legion, without giving it direct political authority. It has now developed its "Service of Order" of picked men who in their khaki shirts, black berets, and black armbands have become a conspicuous adjunct to every public occasion. The Sol, as this service is called, numbers 6,000 picked from 32,000 candidates.

Joseph Darnand, head of the Sol, described them in an interview in the weekly Gringoire as "an active militia in the front rank of the Legion phalanx," also defending them against opposition attacks as 'a band of adventurers and hired thugs."

This group was much in evidence at the recent reception of Marshal Pétain at Avignon. Noticing their energetic intervention Marshal Pétain singled them out and addressed them: "Legionnaires, I created the Legion myself. I wanted to have near me faithful men who would spread my ideas, but I also wanted disciplined friends. You must not go beyond my ideas nor diminish them."

M. Laval went only so far as to say: "I shall aid you, as I don't wish a flame, a force, an enthusiasm, like yours to be lost."

In Occupied France the "revolutionary Front," which grew out of the assembly known as the Rassemblement National Populaire, led by Marcel Déat, also aspires to becoming the single party.

Obstacles in the Way

As the Legion exists only in Unoccupied France and the Empire, and the "Revolutionary Front" is confined to Occupied France the physical difficulty of the line of demarcation contributes largely to the difficulties of creating a single party.

Logically such a party, formed after the authoritative state is created, could not have the importance of the Fascist or Nazi parties which by their poltical action, lifted their leaders into power.

M. Darnand in the Gringoire interview said his Sol is not an imitation of brown or black shirts, adding: "Not that I see any reason why we should not borrow foreign methods which we consider good for France."

This question has taken on its present importance on account of the reluctance of sections of specialized workers to answer M. Laval's urgent appeals to work in Germany.

Although M. Laval's pleading has become more insistent and his warning more urgent that labor requisition threatens, he has not, however, in his latest broadcast given any indication that he intends to go beyond persuasion to break down this resistance.

The number going to Germany is stated to have increased under the steady pressure of oratory and publicity, and Vichy tells of new trainloads going to Germany composed exclusively of specialized mechanical workers.

M. Laval in his latest broadcast pleaded for only 100,000 more. He has not given up hope of reaching a figure satisfactory to Germany without compulsion.

'Free and Independent Sweden'

Recorded by CBS

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 — Per Edvin Skoeld, Swedish Defense Minister, has expressed his belief in a free and independent Sweden, and his wish for "free co-operation, above all free Nordic co-operation" in the future, which, he said, must be based on a strong policy of neutrality. Speaking recently at the launching of a new destroyer, reported by the Stockholm radio, the Defense Minister said: "We cannot conceive of a future, in which Sweden is not free and independent. Our country naturally wants to co-operate with others on a universal basis, voluntarily and without fault, but Sweden refuses to become a member of any power bloc."

The Minister pointed out that present conditions made it difficult to speak of "co-operation with our Nordic brother people," but he added: "eW firmly understand that a political co-operation with the countries of the north can hardly be built on other than the basis of foreign political neutrality." He continued:

"It has not been impossible for Switzerland to be a strong united country, despite the fact that the people speak three different languages, but this has taken place on the basis of strong political supremacy."

"What we desire in the future," the Minister concluded, according to the broadcast, "is free oceans, free nations, and free co-operation, above all free Nordic co-operation. Such a desire presupposes a strong Swedish merchant navy, which can use the free oceans, and a powerful naval force which can keep the war outside of our waters. Both of these factors are indispensable constitutents of a good and happy future for Sweden."

N. Y. Guard Plans Negro Battalion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23 — Formation of the third separate battalion of the New York Guard, to be composed entirely of Negro personnel, was authorized Oct. 22 by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, following a request several weeks ago by a delegation of Brooklyn and Long Island citizens to permit Negroes to be enrolled in the Guard.

The new unit will be organized and housed at the State Armory, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn. There will be a major as battalion commander, a battalion headquarters and four companies totaling 21 officers and 282 enlisted men. All will be armed with shotguns.

The first and second battalions of the Guard were recently organized on Long Island, with headquarters at Freeport, Nassau County, and Riverhead, Suffolk County. The recruiting field for this new battalion will be the counties of Kings and Queens.

Dumping Usable Tires Held Act of Sabotage

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has filed a charge of sabotage against Edward J. Elliott, Fort Dodge business man, in connection with the dumping of 12 usable automobile and truck tires into the Des Moines river recently.

The complaint charged that Mr. Elliott, President and General Manager of a dry cleaning company, threw the tires into the river and also slashed a number of inner tubes with a knife until they were beyond repair.

James L. Dalton, special agent in charge of the F. B. I. in Iowa, said the charge against Mr. Elliott was based on Federal statutes which include destruction of such vital wartime necessities as rubber tires among crimes defined as sabotage. Maximum penalty for sabotage is $10,000 fine or 30 years in prison.

Tulsa's Idle Must Choose —Work, Fight, or Jail

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 23 (AP)—Tulsans must either work, fight, or go to jail.

Police Chief George H. Blaine said he had been asked by Jack F. McKinney, district head of the conservation division of the War Production Board, to support such a program.

It will be aimed at pool hall and beer parlor loafers and bootleggers.

The Police Chief said he would assign a lieutenant to head a squad to arrest vagrants and to prosecute them in Municipal Court.

Municipal Judge Tom Shaw said those convicted would be paroled only if they go to work immediately.

Allied Lookout in New Guinea

Associated Press

Lull in Conflict Around Port Moresby

During an idle moment a United Nations aircraft spotter atop "Ack-Ack Hill" near the strong Allied base looks at a magazine. The retention of Port Moresby is a strong factor in the successful defense of Australia and the supply line from the United States.

Kalinin Says Nazis Seek Caucasus As Step Toward India

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—President Michael Kalinin, warning that the Germans seek to use the Caucasus as a stepping stone in a drive to India, called upon the Red Army today to wipe out all Nazi forces in that area.

The Germans seek to enslave the peoples of the Caucasus, he said, but he added that the Russians have every opportunity of delivering a decisive defeat against the Germans there. His statement was contained in an article published by the Government newspaper Izvestia and the Army organ Red Star.

Yesterday, President Kalinin, in another statement to Russian youth, declared that "Russia's losses," of course, are not small, but the Germans are losing more. All my investigations among military experts confirm this conclusion: The Germans are losing considerably more than we are."

Kalinin said that "the issue of the war depends on our continued resistance" and that the resistance of the Red armies was on the increase.

Goebbels Admits Damage in West By Allied Airmen

BERLIN, From German Radiocasts, Oct. 23 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels acknowledged damage from United Nations attacks in the West in an address Oct. 21 at Gdynia, but declared "we are winning decisive victories in the East," a Transocean dispatch said Oct. 22.

The dispatch said Dr. Goebbels, making his first speech at the conquered Polish port, declared, "We shall continue the war in the East until the Bolshevist power will have been finally broken."

He reiterated a charge that the British had begun barbaric warfare and air attacks in open towns in stating that "we have had wounds inflicted upon us in the West." He said Germany maintained the initiative and stood on "secure military ground."

Chinese Communists Benefit by Missions

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23 (AP)—The war has brought unprecedented opportunity for mission work among Chinese Communists in the eighth route Army, the Rev. Wallace C. Merwin of Ventnor, recently returned from North China, said Oct. 22.

The foreign missionary told the 120th annual meeting of the Synod of New Jersey, Presbyterian Church in the United States, that representatives of the North China Communist Army came to him to ask that missionary work be conducted among the soldiers.

Dr. Herrick C. Young of New York, general secretary of the Church's Board of Foreign Missions, declared missionary work was advancing in Afghanistan and Ecuador. He termed Latin America "a land especially in our thought."

Lutherans Close Meeting Without Picking Next Site

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23 (AP) The thirteenth biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America closed here Oct. 21 without selection of the site of the meeting to be held in 1944. An invitation to meet at St. Louis in 1946 was extended to the convention by the Illinois synod.

In its closing session, the convention voted to investigate through committee the feasibility of a plenary convention of the church every ten years and the establishment of a personnel office. Reports are to be made at the 1944 convention.

New Guinea Allied Air Base Once Rendezvous of Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Port Moresby, chief seat of United Nations air strength in the seas north of Australia, has reached another stage in its checkered career in its new role as a bastion of the antipodes.

Thirty years ago the tiny settlement in a place of sizzling heat did not seem marked out for any fame. It was a place of poorly built frame houses, on a green hillside, with a shipping company's store and a single hotel. In that pre-radio era, the male population gathered nightly at the hotel, and the place was crammed with miners from the Lakekamu field, including some of Papua's most successful prospectors.

Near the end of last year, Port Moresby was launched on a different career. The new importance came to it gradually with the development of Papua. Modern stores, hotels, a bank, and movie theaters met the needs of 3,000 people. Soldiers were everywhere and army trucks and automobiles and the buzzing machines of dispatch riders crowded the main street. Australia was pouring out money on Port Moresby and the place was being transformed into a modern fortress.

December saw the order to women and children of the settlement to go to a safer place, and a famous vessel went through the reef laden with refugees. After that came the draft for those under 45 and the business of the town, robbed of manpower, dwindled. One day the people found no stores open, no bank operating, even the post office closed. As a business center and seat of administration, Port Moresby ceased to exist.

Days of disorder came with the southward plunge of the Japanese war. Citizens slept in the forest at night to escape the early-morning raids of the Nipponese bombers. Houses were rifled by predatory natives in this period of turmoil and hasty organization.

Then men over 45, administration officials, mining-corporation directors, traders, plantation managers were rounded up and shipped away by boat and plane.

Since then Port Moresby has been a purely military outpost.

Home Letters Await 'Missing'

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—"You ought to see Pa and me with our new teeth."

"Your ring will forever remain on my finger. Praying, waiting for you."

"Chin up, my darling. The war must end in time and the world a better place because men like you have lived."

The little homey reminders of family life, the assurance of a sweetheart left behind, the faith of a mother; such are messages addressed to fighting men of Bataan and Corregidor, reported "missing in action."

Packed with thousands of others deep in the hold of the exchange ship Gripsholm, these messages are waiting to start on a long tortuous voyage.

Each message may reach its addressee, weeks, or months, from now, It may be delivered by a Japanese prison camp guard. Or it may not be delievered at all.

The American Red Cross thinks there is hope, and so, in all sections of the country, in city and village and at cross-roads, Red Cross chapters are collecting messages from families, sweethearts and friends. They, too, are hopeful.

So far, the Japanese Government hasn't furnished lists of American soldiers captured in the Philippines, and it's impossible to check on those "missing in action." The Red Cross emphasizes that there are no assurances the Japanese will allow word to reach prisoners of war.

But the Red Cross is taking no chances of having any living soldier, sailor, marine or flier miss any opportunity of receiving word from home. If just one message gets through, the Red Cross says it will be more than repaid for the time and work expended.

The job is prodigious. Within a few days after arrangements were completed for sending these little notes on the Gripsholm, the inquiry service at National Red Cross headquarters was swamped.

As batches of dispatches are completed, they go to the Office of Censorship, then to New York for delivery to the Gripsholm.

They will be forwarded to Dr. Fritz Paravicini, International Red Cross committee delegate in Japan, by way of the neutral port of Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

The messages are written on special forms and limited to 25 words on subjects of a personal or family nature. On the back of each form is a space for reply.

Women clerks at the inquiry service find the messages filled with pathos, faith, hope, courage, even humor. But never a hint of discouragement or hopelessness.

British Say Threat On Pilots Will Not Protect Japanese

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Japanese announcement of intentions to court-martial American "bomb-Japan" pilots brought an immediate Japanese language radiocast from the British in India today asserting that "no threats of this sort will have the slightest effect on Allied war strategy nor will Allied pilots take any notice of terrorist methods."

The radiocast demanded that the Japanese supply the location of schools and hospitals so they can be avoided by bomber crews.

It recalled that Japan had bombed China's cities relentlessly and that the Japanese had requested the evacuation of Nanking preparatory to bombing of the now-occupied Capital of China.

"On this analogy," the radiocast continued, "the Allies now have every right, because of the Japanese example, to demand the evacuation of all civilians from Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, and other big cities.

"If any stay behind and are killed by Allied bombs, the fault would be theirs alone. This, at least, is the reasoning of the Japanese Army and Navy Ministries."

Canada Asks Full Probe Of Prison Camp Story

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Canadian Government has requested Washington to make a full investigation of accounts published in the current issue of Time magazine of disorders which took place at Bowmanville, Ontario, prison camp when Nazi prisoners were recently shackled..

The request, which was transmitted through the Canadian Legation in Washington, asked that the source of information and method of transmitting across the border be fully looked into, in as much, in the Canadian Government's view, the Time dispatches constituted a serious breach of censorship regulations.

At the same time the Government here published today an official version of the disorders which resulted in both prisoners and guards were injured.

Some of the prisoners, a statement by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston disclosed, barricaded themselves in their barracks and refused to obey orders until guards chopped a hole in the roof and sprayed them with a fire hose.

Reprisal Measure

One prisoner was wounded in the leg by a rifle bullet and two suffered light bayonet wounds, Mr. Ralston said. He described other injuries as mostly of a minor character.

"Mild resistance" to the shackling order was shown at one other camp, but no trouble was encountered at any of the remaining 15 prison camps in Canada, Mr. Ralston added.

The shackling order was issued by the Canadian Government as a reprisal measure after the Germans had announced that they had fettered 1,375 British officers and men captured in the Dieppe raid Aug. 19. As Canadians made up five sixths of the Army force participating in that action it was assumed that most of those chained by the Germans were Canadians.

The story of the disorders at the Bowmanville camp was withheld from publication until last night with the object, it was declared, or preventing garbled reports from reaching Germany and giving the Nazis an excuse for further reprisals against Canadian soldiers now being held as prisoners of war.

Shots Fired in Warning

Mr. Ralston's statement emphasized that the guards at Bowmanville had quelled the disorders there without resorting to the use of machine guns or tear gas or any other form of gas.

There was no shooting, he said, except for four rifle shots fired in warning after the prisoners had "seized and brutally assaulted an officer of the guard." One of these bullets, he declared, ricocheted off the ground and struck a prisoner in the leg.

His statement also said that food was prepared and served to the prisoners, but that some of them had refused to eat for two days.

Canadian Legation officials in Washington said their Government took a serious view of the incident because it might lead to drastic repercussions affecting Canadian prisoners of war in Germany.

Cripps Lays Indian Impasse To Gandhi's Veto on War

By DeWitt Mackenzie

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 23—Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons and member of the War Cabinet who last spring made an ineffectual attempt to persuade Indian factions to accept the British Government's offer of Dominion status, has given me an interview turning new light on this dispute which involves the independence of close to 400,000,000 persons.

Sir Stafford says the key to the situation is Mohandas K. Gandhi's persistent support of the policy of nonviolence.

The point made is that it is impossible for Mr. Gandhi's personal adherents to participate in any government, no matter what its nature, which wages war. Thus England, which is in the midst of a life and death struggle, is asked to countenance an Indian government that not only would not fight, but might even insist on making peace with Britain's enemies.

Agreement Required

"I don't believe that Gandhi, who wasn't present when the decision was taken, was personally responsible for the rejection of the Government's proposal," Sir Stafford added.

"However, his influence and ideas dominated those of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress, who did turn down the offer. We must have the agreement of the Congress for any solution."

Now if Sir Stafford's estimate of the position is correct, it makes much more easily understandable one of the world's most complicated problems. Heretofore all sorts of involved reasons have been advanced by various disputants to explain the failure to agree. This new explanation, calculated to show that the imbroglio is revolving on a single pivot, is easy to see.

Gandhi Sincere

Sir Stafford, however, speaks in the highest personal terms of Mr. Gandhi as one of the great thinkers and leaders of our time.

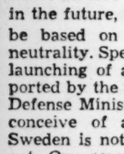
"I believe Gandhi is quite sincere," he said, "but with his passionate belief in nonviolence he must keep the Congress nonviolent and so noncooperative with a government which is at war.

"He is the greatest single influence in India, or at least in the All-India Congress. We must have the Congress for any complete solution.

"The tragedy of it is, from the Indian standpoint, that had there been an agreement and had a government been set up through a council with the Viceroy, Indians would have absolute control of the situation."

I asked Sir Stafford if there still were a chance for a settlement. He nodded but it wasn't a hopeful gesture. However, the door remains open to acceptance of the Cripps proposal.

"I believe in granting the Indians 100 per cent self-government," he said. "I always have believed in that."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20 Teaching Deferments Are Listed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—National Selective Service system officials disclosed today that local draft boards had been advised that school superintendents were eligible for occupational deferment under certain conditions.

Similar eligibility was conferred upon presidents, deans, and registrars in junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools along with professors and instructors engaged in full-time instruction and research in 20 specified subjects.

Superintendents affected are those of elementary, secondary, and preparatory-school systems, and the same eligibility was given to teachers engaged in full-time instruction in aeronautics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and radio.

The subjects specified for the college professors and instructors were agricultural sciences, naval architecture, astronomy, bacteriology, biology, chemistry, dentistry, engineering sciences, geology, industrial management, mathematics, medicine and surgery, metallurgy, meteorology, aerial and marine navigation, oceanography, pharmacy, physics, physiology, and veterinary sciences.

Selective Service headquarters emphasized that the list would not mean automatic or certain deferment for those in the posts covered.

They said the list embraced educational services which the War Manpower Commission had designated as essential to the war effort, and that it was given the local boards solely to guide them in considering occupational deferments.

"The entire list," Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said, "is confined to occupations which require more than six months of training and preparation."

United China Relief Receives $5,284,054

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—United China Relief has received $5,284,054 in contributions since Jan. 11, with $237,893 still to come in from local committees, President James L. McConaughy reported at the organization's annual meeting Oct. 22. Fund raising and administration expenses for the period, Mr. McConaughy said, were 8.06 per cent.

The meeting approved a proposal to consolidate the Chinese Emergency Relief Committee with the United China Relief, and authorized its officers to take action to effect the merger.

Pearl S. Buck, Chairman of the Chinese Emergency Relief, was invited to serve as an honorary director of United China Relief. Others asked to serve in a similar capacity included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Lin Yutang, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Dr. Hu Shih, and Paul V. McNutt.

Nation's No. 1 Quiz Program

Mexico and Guatemala Linked By Bridge at Suchiate River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A bridge is being constructed across the Suchiate River. Its opening will be an event of economic, social and strategic importance not only for Mexico but for all of Central America.

The Suchiate forms part of the boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala. Until now it has been without a railway bridge to connect the rail systems of the two countries, though lines run up to the river on both sides.

On the Mexico side going south or on the Guatemala side going north, it has been necessary to unload freight from the train, reload it on donkey or oxen, carry it from the station to the river unload again, and there ferry it across on flat-bottom barges, to go through the same handling in reverse on the opposite side.

Passengers, too, have had to disembark and take a launch, to the neighboring country, all of which was made even more complicated by the usual formalities. Travel to Guatemala has been made mostly by boat or plane.

With the elimination of the river as an obstacle, Central America will obtain a line for exports and imports at a time when it most needs it.

With Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean shipping badly crippled by the war, the Central American countries have found themselves increasingly isolated. The opening of rail transportation will make it posssible for Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador—the northernmost countries especially—to receive much needed manufactured good and in return to export their raw materials for Western Hemisphere defense needs.

The opening of Central America as a little exploited market for finished goods will be viewed with interest in both Mexico and the United States. Already existing lines make possible shipment direct from Canada to El Salvador, and with the opening of the Bridge intergovernmental agreements are expected to follow making such shipments possible on a single international bill of lading, thus dispensing with border difficulties. Greater facilities for movement of both goods and commercial travelers will undoubtedly stimulate not only exports but investments.

For Guatemala and northern Central America, the opening of the International Bridge across the Suchiate will bring great social changes, just as the opening of the Pan-American Highway to Mexico City has resulted in profound changes in Mexico. Increased contact with the countries to the north will bring modernizations and will draw Central America closer to the influences of both the United States and Mexico.

For Mexico, the opening of Central Amercia through easier transportation may have far-reaching importance. It will undoubtedly accentuate the trend markedly accelerated by the war toward development of a regionalism embracing Mexico and the Central American States, with Mexco as the dominating figure.

The war, which has quickened the interest of all the Americas in one another, and led to the discovery of neighbors hitherto ignored, has likewise drawn those countries which form the land-bridge between the two continents to realize their common destiny.

Inauguration ceremonies for the Bridge have been announced for Nov. 12. According to Manuel Buen Abad, Mexican engineer of the National Railways of Mexico who is aiding in construction, the bridge is now about 70 per cent complete. The cost of $350,000 pesos (about $70,000) is being shared by the National Railways of Mexico and the Government of Guatemala. Because of the scarcity of steel, creosoted timber has been used, giving a construction with an estimated life of about 30 years.

Wide World

Willkie Returns to Home Town

Wendell L. Willkie returns to Rushville, Ind., and practically everyone in this country town of 5,000 has a question to ask. Farmers, professional men, business acquaintances, the Chief of Police, the town barber, and the high-school debating team "bombarded" the citizen back from the leading battlefronts and war centers of the world. They asked, "How we doin'?" and "When do you think it will be over?" Mr. Willkie gave each one a full answer, too. He feels the rural people should have the same opportunity to obtain firsthand information as citizens of the big cities.

Upper left: Mr. Willkie talks to the debating team of Rushville High School. At one time a debater in near-by Elwood, Mr. Willkie helped students prepare for their debate on "Postwar World Organization."

Upper right: Farmers on one of Mr. Willkie's properties halt corn husking to talk with their employer. They were greatly interested in the Russian agricultural output. Mr. Willkie described the scorched-earth policy used by the Soviet to deprive its enemies of foodstuffs.

Center left: Mr. Willkie and Mary Sleeth, who manages the Willkie farm properties, walk down Second Street, Rushville.

Center right: Mr. Willkie leans against the Rushville National Bank and answers questions by Farmers Jim Arnold, Clem Gardner, and Bob Baker.

Lower: Townsmen in front of the Lollis Hotel halt Mr. Willkie as he strolls through the business section. They ask, "Now, let's hear all about it, Wendell." They did. With Mr. Willkie are (left to right): Police Chief Harry Levi, Clem Gardner, Mr. Willkie, Jim Arnold, Ben Cox, and Bob Baker.

State Taxes Hit New High Total in '42

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 48 states collected more in taxes during the fiscal year ending in 1942 than ever before in the history of the nation.

The total was more than $4,920,000,000, which is 9.4 per cent ahead of 1941, 16.8 per cent above 1940, and 24.7 per cent greater than 1939.

Still the increase [illegible] much as the increase in national income, which is figured at some 20 per cent higher for 1942 than 1941. But before concluding from this that the average taxpayer must, therefore, have a surplus in his pocket, don't forget that this is but one of three levels of taxation. The other two, local and Federal, particularly the latter, are taking enough entirely to eliminate that gap between income, and taxes going into state coffers.

As might be expected, points out V. J. Wyckoff, of the Bureau of the Census, writing in the current number of State Government, the tax classes which showed the greatest increase for 1942 over 1941 were those receiving the greatest stimulus from war expenditures. These were corporate incomes, tobacco products, unemployment compensation, alcoholic beverages sales, and general sales. These five accounted for 47.8 per cent of the total tax collections.

Corporate Taxes Soar

Also as might be expected, taxes on corporation incomes zoomed up at the greatest rate. The 1942 collection from this source was 51 per cent above 1941.

An interesting thing about the corporate income tax totals, however, is that the largest increases were not all by any means in those states in which most of the United States' war production is going on. For instance, six states reported gains of 75 per cent or more in this class. They were: Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

Of course this does not necessarily have anything to do with the total tax or the total amount of manufacturing. It only indicates the amount of increase. And it shows to what extent the agricultural South is being industrialized or has had its industrialization movement speeded up by the war.

Five states, on the other hand, had gains of less than 25 per cent; Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Colorado alone showed a decline.

Some states do not tax corporate incomes so the over-all conclusions on this must be qualified.

Not All 'Industrials'

Also, figuring taxes of all classes, the large increases were similarly not confined to so-called "industrial" states. Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington reported increases of from 20 to 40 per cent. Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming had gains of less than 10 per cent. Note that industrial Michigan and New York are in this list.

Taxes on tobacco products brought in about 26 per cent more than in 1942, but this indicated not necessarily such an increase in the use of those products, for much of the tax increase comes from states which have not before used this source. Some states boosted their rates, such as in Illinois, Maine, and Oklahoma.

The 23.4 per cent increase in unemployment compensation is accounted for by steadily increasing employment. Taxes on the sale of alcoholic beverages advanced about 17 per cent, but, peculiarly, the largest gains in this class were reported from states with smaller population densities, an exception being Illinois, which increased its rates.

Up to June of this year general sales, use and gross receipts taxes, though increasing by around 15 per cent, had not yet fully felt the influences of the war. From all forms of property there was a gain of 1.6 per cent.

The largest decrease was in chain store taxes, which fell about 26 per cent. This may be accounted for by lower rates, such as in Florida, and by elimination of many smaller units within large systems.

Figuring income, not on the basis of rate of increase, but on the basis of volume or relative importance in the total, the pay roll taxes replaced motor fuel levies as the leader. Motor fuel taxes then stood second, and sales taxes third.

Cheer Up, You May Get Tires Soon, One Kind or Another, for All Cars

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration made arrangements to allow all tire dealers to stock up on new tires made of reclaimed rubber, and recapped and used tires for sale to owners of passenger cars who will become eligible for rationed tires in the near future.

Under the new mileage rationing program which will go into effect throughout the country Nov. 22 every car, which actually needs it, will be able to get tires of one kind or another.

Each dealer's establishment will be allowed to stock up to an amount up to its 1941 sales. After the first stocking up, however, the dealer will have to turn in a ration certificate taken from his customers in order to replenish his stocks.

Deferment Urged In Certain Cases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone made public a report of the annual judicial conference urging legislation to defer the sentencing of criminals in certain Federal cases until the Federal Bureau of Corrections had made a study and recommendations.

The legislation would apply only in cases where the sentence is to exceed one year, and the sentencing judge would have power to disregard the recommendations of the bureau.

The Judicial conference was attended by senior judges of Federal circuit courts, Attorney General Francis Biddle and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Chief Justice Stone, who presided over the sessions, said the Attorney General "stated that in his opinion a judge who enters the armed forces as an officer, and accepts the salary attached to the commission, 'must . . . be deemed automatically to surrender his judicial force."

Among other actions, the conference urged the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Northern Alabama and Eastern Missouri, and additional circuit judges for the fifth circuit at New Orleans and the seventh circuit at Chicago.

China Conscripts 11,129,572 Men From '37 to Aug., '42

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 23 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, told the People's Political Council today that the morale of both Chinese troops and civilians remained high after more than five years of war and "their confidence in final victory is as firm as ever."

"The Chinese people should not become dependent on foreign aid nor discouraged in the event of any future Japanese successes," the Minister said.

He reported to the Council, China's closest appproach to a Parliament, that a total of 11,129,572 men had been conscripted between the outbreak of Chinese-Japanese hostilities in 1937 and August, 1942.

Several delegates expressed hope that other powers would follow the example of the United States and Britain in negotiating abolition of their extraterritorial rights in China.

Nations holding such rights include France, Portugal, and the Netherlands.

Freedom Speech In American Movie Cheered by French

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 23 (ONA)—An American movie, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," the last which Frenchmen in the unoccupied zone will see for a while, was the signal for spontaneous demonstrations in French movie houses last week, it was reported here.

Since Oct. 15, British and American films have been banned from the screen in Unoccupied France, reports from the zone disclosed.

One scene in the picture shows the Lincoln Memorial with the word "Liberty" emblazoned on it. The Star-Spangled Banner floats across the screen. Audiences applauded and demonstrated wildly at these symbols.

Applause lasted for minutes after the speech in the movie by a young Senator on humanity and the dignity of human rights, and against the dark power of evil people.

It was as if the French people are bidding farewell to freedom.

Knerr Is Ordered To Active Army Duty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Col. Hugh J. Knerr, retired, who was ordered recently by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to refrain from public discussion of the conduct of the war after Colonel Knerr had criticized a magazine article by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, has been ordered to active duty with the Army, it was learned Oct. 21.

Colonel Knerr, former Chief of Staff of the General Headquarters Air Force, was retired in 1939.

He issued a statement in New York 10 days ago criticizing Admiral Hart's article in a weekly magazine arguing against any establishment of a separate air force.

Subsequently Mr. Stimson telegraphed him that his statement, and the "oral and printed" discussions it provoked, "have been detrimental to the War Department's efforts to foster an atmosphere of mutual respect and co-operation between the Army and the Navy, which is essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

Soviets Set Up Food Factories In Wide Areas

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 23—The Soviet Government is setting up new food factories by the dozen not only in the regions of the country far from the present fighting, but in the areas retaken from the Germans, the British Radio reports.

A broadcast from Moscow has told the Russian people of the tremendous efforts being made by the Soviet Government to increase Russia's food supplies, BBC said.

Sugar, butter, bread, fat, salt, and canning factories are being set up. By the end of this month many of these factories will be in operation, it was stated.

Some idea of the tremendous production capacity of these factories can be seen from the fact that the new canning works in the Tadzhik, Uzbek and Kazak republics of the Soviet Union will be turning out no less than 20,000,000 cans of preserves, the BBC added.

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Dewey Retains Lead in Polls; Pressure on Alfange to Quit

By Alexander H. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Having mopped-up Northern and Central New York, Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for Governor, is today angling for votes in traditionally Democratic New York City with good prospects of making a big dent in the front James A. Farley, Democratic State Chairman, is endeavoring with all his political strategic talent to hold for John J. Bennett, his gubernatorial candidate.

Indications today were that it will take everything Mr. Farley has to hold this front with anything near the approximate strength the five boroughs of New York City traditionally give the Democratic ticket.

Straw vote polls continue to list Mr. Dewey in the lead. Dr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, reporting on his latest survey today, gives the Republican gubernatorial candidate 51 per cent of the State vote, as against 41 per cent for Mr. Bennett and 8 per cent for Dean Alfange, American Labor Party standard bearer. Dr. Gallup finds the vote for Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor, and other minor party candidates continuing to total about 1 per cent of the straws recorded.

Times Asks Withdrawal

With Mr. Alfange obviously having no chance of election, many observers now see his continuance in the race as designed only to bring about the defeat of Mr. Bennett, and this has been followed by a demand that he withdraw.

The New York Times led in this demand in its leading editorial yesterday, stressing that the handful of votes that will go to the candidate of the American Labor Party, New Deal organization, "might mean the difference between defeat and victory for the Democratic candidate."

The Times dismisses the two chief laborite arguments that the Democratic Party in New York has been captured by the reactionaries and that it is, therefore, necessary to vote for Mr. Alfange in order to save progressive government in this State; and, secondly that it is necessary to vote for Mr. Alfange to restore the liberals to power and assure the nomination of a progressive Democratc for the Presidency in 1944.

President Roosevelt is seen by New Dealers here as this "progressive Democrat for the presidency in 1944."

". . . Mr. Alfange is functioning in a vacuum," the Times holds. "The only practical result of his campaign is to help throw out of office the party which for 20 years has made New York a model of progressive and intelligently social-minded government. If that is his purpose, he is doing all he can. If it is not his purpose, there is still time for him to withdraw before the election."

The election is 11 days away.

Major Speech in Brooklyn

Mr. Dewey brought his campaign formally into down-state last night with a major address at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, in which he came out in his most vigorous way against what he saw as "a subversive movement in New York City's crowded, dimmed-out streets," where he said "the swastika has appeared" in the form of intolerance and bigotry. He recalled the pogroms that swept Germany and Austria four years ago, followed by abuse and imprisonment of Protestant ministers and Roman Catholic priests. He saw New York City now "coming up against the same problems, and gave instances and dates to back up his thesis. He went strongly on record against such conditions, ending his address with the declaration:

"Freedom cannot be put in storage. It must be rewon on the field of truth by every generation."

Gain in Platform Skill

Competent observers who have followed this campaign see Mr. Dewey as having learned much about politics and public speaking since, in the early days of his term as District Attorney of New York County, his first trial of James J. Hines, Tammany overlord of Harlem, ended in a mistrial.

While he is today seen by these observers as always a prosecutor, he has developed a style of attack that has made his second bid for the New York governorship the outstanding feature of the present campaign. This was again proved when he addressed a Republican rally in Albany Wednesday night and pledged himself if elected Governor on Nov. 3 to clean up politics in Albany County, private political reserve of Daniel O'Connell, Democratic boss.

It was one of Mr. Dewey's major addresses—being radiocast statewide—and into it he put the vehemence that earned for him the title of "racket buster" during his two terms as District Attorney of New York County.

Likened to Berlin

"In Berlin, the Capital of Nazi Germany, they have election days when a man or a woman votes yes—or else," he recalled in an address before a rally of the Albany County Republican organization. "And in Albany, the Capital of the Empire State, we have election days, too, when a man or a woman votes Democratic—or else. Tyranny is tyranny, no matter where you find it, and we are fighting for victory over tyranny this year."

Mr. Dewey listed six instances in which, he charged, tax assessments of persons who refused to vote Democratic were deliberately raised. Indicating that he had other incriminating material in reserve, he declared he did not intend to let the O'Connell machine know all the evidence he had against it. Jan. 1, 1943, when he said he would be installed as Governor, would be the time "not for words, but for action," he said.

Active Experience

"Action is a thing with which I have had experience," he asserted.

"I want you to know that I don't know the difference between a Democratic crook and a Republican crook," he assured his listeners. "If any section in the State needs attention, it will get it in the same way as Albany County will get it."

Mr. Dewey "noted with interest" that in a recent speech, John J. Bennett, Jr., Democratic gubernatorial nominee, had publicly favored abolishing the poll tax in the South.

"But how do you suppose the Attorney General got so far away from home?" he asked. "He didn't need to go all the way into the Deep South to find a poll tax. Right here in the shadow of the State Capitol itself, under the political dictatorship of the twice-convicted Dan O'Connell, he could have found a poll tax, a cynical abuse of the power to tax in order to destroy opposition. This is something the Attorney General ought to know about. He is an experienced man. He has had his office here in Albany now for nearly 12 years."

The Repuolican standard bearer pledged the entire party ticket to eliminating 'this assessment poll tax."

Eleven Years on Job

"I have spent 11 years of my life fighting just the sort of thing there is here in Albany—11 active years," he continued. "It has been a hard, tough fight—and not always a happy one. It hurts to deprive a man of his liberty. But there can be nothing except satisfaction in the task now ahead in restoring the City of Albany its liberty of the ballot.

"It is inconceivable that we should send millions of our best men overseas to defend our right to govern ourselves and let the governing be done for us and for them by the Albany machine and its reactionary allies."

Target in the Aleutians

Associated Press

At Rocky Dutch Harbor in Alaska

Nestled among the hills and mountains at Dutch Harbor, on the Aleutian Islands of Alaska is this radio station, once target of a Japanese air attack. The Navy announced in Washington that four bombers and about 15 fighter planes participated in the attack. Naval experts believe that a Japanese carrier was used in the attack because of the use of the fighter planes.

Coudert Sees 'Bare Needs' In Use of Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—To enable citizens to meet the gigantic tax bill prepared by Congress and which the internal revenue department will be dunning for beginning with the levy of the new 5 per cent Victory Tax on Jan. 1 and the greatly enlarged income tax in March of next year, state and local governments must cut their expenditures down to bare essentials, according to State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, up for re-election from the seventeenth district here.

"All taxing agencies have simply got to face the fact that the taxpayer is obliged to meet the enormous burden of war costs and that they will have to cut their levies accordingly while at the same time in some way keeping alive and vigorous the organisms of local government," Senator Coudert declared in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor today.

"Local government is after all the final and only real bulwark of liberty and democracy in such a large and far-flung nation as ours."

Senator Coudert, leader of the New York City delegation to the State Legislature, has been a stanch protagonist of legislation to aid the taxpayer. He was co-chairman of the Rapp-Coudert legislative committee which investigated subversive activities in the schools and in the course of this inquiry incurred the violent enmity of the Communists and other leftist-leaning factions, which have been waging a bitter campaign to unseat him.

Despite the repudiation of his candidacy by the Allied Voters Against Coudert, headed by Louis Bromfield, honorary chairman, and including among its members Arthur Garfield Hays, Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, and Helen Porter Simpson, many liberal leaders and organizations are out in support of him. These include Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who said he considered Mr. Coudlert "one of the most intelligent members of the Senate"; Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., borough president of Manhattan, and the Citizens Union. In addition, most of the New York newspapers, including the New York Times, the Herald Tribune, the Sun, and the World Telegram, are backing his candidacy.

Poll Tax in Southern States Discussed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Contrasting statements that the poll tax in Southern States is an instrument of political corruption and that Federal repeal of such State levies would constitute an invasion of States' rights, establishing a dangerous precedent, high lighted a debate at "America's Town Meeting of the Air," at Town Hall here last night.

Participating in the discussion, heard over the facilities of the Blue Network Company, were United States Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and Representative Edward E. Cox (D) of Georgia. George V. Denny, Jr., acted as moderator.

Senator Pepper, whose home State and Louisiana and North Carolina, have scratched the poll tax from their books, said repeal of the laws in other Southern States would notify the world that the United States was "desperately earnest" in its declarations for the Four Freedoms." He saw the nation as believing that if the poll tax were ever right, "it is now wrong."

Purity of Ballot

"It is a Federal matter to protect the purity of the ballot cast for a Federal official and to remove every shackle which any would impose upon the enjoyment of that privilege enunciated by Federal authority," he declared.

"We build today for the world to be worthy of generations now dying," Senator Pepper said. "In this great and glorious struggle there must be naught of pettiness, selfishness, or insincerity that would for an instant postpone from the seat of divine justice that judgment which will assure us our great and just reward."

In Florida, the Senator reported, the average number of votes cast in two primaries for United States Senators increased 140 per cent over the average for four preceding primaries when the poll tax was required. There was nearly a 100 per cent increase in a primary election for governor after repeal of the poll tax over the preceding four gubernatorial primaries, he said.

Representative Cox warned that if Congress could seize a power outside the Constitution in order to repeal the poll-tax laws, "it may do the same with all State laws."

Result Forecast

"Suppose Federal legislation repealing the poll tax is adopted, how far have you advanced the causes of the class that it professes to serve?" he asked. "You have not outlawed primary elections. You have not repealed State laws requiring registration. You have done nothing for those wanting to participate in the election of State and municipal office holders. It is the poor in the eight Southern States that you want to relieve of the payment of a tax of $1 to $2 a year, in many instances the only tax paid, all of which is expended for educational purposes.

"But what do you purpose doing for the poor in Maine, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, West Virginia and Rhode Island? In none of these States are paupers permitted to vote."

Representative Cox voiced the view that the poll tax was not "an unreasonable burden" to lay upon the citizen, "and to contend to the contrary is pure nonsense."

"The repeal of this tax would be of no benefit to Negroes," he added. "It would not arm them with the right to vote by rendering nugatory all state laws setting up qualifications for voting, and all states have such laws. There is not one where general suffrage obtains."

Millions of Jobs Wait for Women

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23 (AP)—"We must add four to seven million workers to our actual active labor force," Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri said in a speech Oct. 21 to the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. The Army, he added, must set a limit on its intended expansion.

Senator Truman, Chairman of the Special Senate Committee investigating the war program, said the largest labor source was women, adding:

"We must convince unmarried women that it is their patriotic duty to take a man's job and hold it down. We will also have to induce married women who now are running their home to make the sacrifice of coming to work; we will have to assure them that Selective Service will treat alike the husband of the woman who works and the hubsand of the woman who could work but doesn't. Then we will have to solve the great problem of getting the housework done."

Frank Calls for U. S. to Send More Agents to Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The United States must give to Latin-America the "fair and eloquent" record of its democratic way of life, rather than propaganda and economic aid, which, although good in themselves, beget distrust, according to Waldo Frank, writer, who was named persona non grata and expelled by the Argentine Government for his liberal writings in that country last summer.

"I say nothing against the generous work we are doing in the exchange of students, teachers, writers, artists; nothing against the competent and disinterested experts we send down to help the Latin-Americans solve their problems of hygiene, sanitation, agriculture, production," Mr. Frank said in his first address since his South American tour at a dinner sponsored by the Union for Democratic Action at the Commodore Hotel here last night.

"I do say: We cannot possibly send down enough individuals—I don't care how clever; I don't care how many—to compete with the 50,000 Japs, for instance, who work with the Indians on the farms of Peru and tell them, in the sweat of the day's work, that the Japs and the American Indians are one people and that the chief enemy of all dark peoples is Uncle Sam or John Bull."

The one "selling point" the United States has with the peoples of Latin-America is the common ideal of democracy, Mr. Frank said.

"I refer to the common background and psychology which we share with all the Latin-American peoples—so varied among themselves—our common descent from an old world and our common destiny to create—it doesn't exist as yet—a new world, a world truly new in the sense of being the home of free men and free women," he added.

Mr. Frank urged that the United States break off relations with Vichy France and Spain, and called for the closing of all "Fascist" legations in Latin-America, "not forgetting the Franco embassies," charging they were centers for Axis espionage in the Western Hemisphere. He did not refer to his experiences in Argentina, where he was attacked by a group of Nazi sympathizers and badly beaten following publication of a pro-United Nations article by him in one of the Buenos Aires newspapers.

House of Columbus Head to Sail Seas

MADRID, Oct. 23 (AP)—Another Christopher Columbus will sail as an admiral of the ocean seas under the flag of Spain.

By a government decree published Oct. 22 Cristobal Colon (Christopher Columbus) Carvajal y Maroto, Duke of Veragua, and head of the House of Columbus, was authorized to enter Spain's Naval Academy as a cadet on his eighteenth birthday next January if he passes the entrance examinations.

The young Duke, who is a grandson of the last direct male descendant of Columbus, already is an admiral and chief adelantado of the western Indies by right of inheritance.

Right now, however, he is studying under a private tutor in his Madrid palace for the examinations next year.

Young Christopher Columbus is the first Duke in many generations to follow his famous ancestor's career. His great grandfather was Spanish Minister of the Navy during the Spanish-American war, but his title as admiral was purely honorary.

District in Upper New York State To Try Ration-Coupon Banking Plan

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—Several hundred grocers, large sugar users and gasoline wholesalers of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area last night learned details of the ration-coupon banking plan they will help pioneer for the nation.

The experiment, in which merchants of 18 communities will deposit sugar and gasoline ration coupons with 33 co-operating banks, starts Tuesday with the opening of the coupon accounts On Thursday, coupon banking will begin, and all transactions between wholesalers and retailers will be by "ration checks."

If the plan is successful here, Office of Price Administration officials in Washington announced, it will be extended to the entire country. It is intended to reduce to a minimum the handling of coupons and simplify the procedure for rationing other goods.

Businessmen selling sugar and gasoline wholesalers will establish ration-coupon credit with the banks, it was explained to the meeting by local OPA authorities, in the same way that financial credit is created by depositing money. When they purchase new supplies, which are limited to the amount sold, they will attach ration checks to their orders instead of including a bundle of ration coupons turned in by consumers.

Filling-station operators will not participate in the trial. The OPA will compensate the 33 banks for expenses of their service.

He gave more than 10%

—*what about YOU?*

...and you're not even being asked to give, but to invest in your own future and make a handsome profit besides!

THE STORY OF SCARSDALE JACK *of the Flying Tigers*

He had a lot to live for.

Ask his father. Or ask the kids who knew him—his Scout troop—or his classmates at Rensselaer Polytechnic.

Ask his widow.

Scarsdale Jack, Squadron Leader John V. Newkirk on the Flying Tigers' roster, blasted 28 Japs out of the sky before they got him.

He gave all a man can give of courage, spunk, gallantry, the will to fight . . . and keep on fighting. Not 10% . . . but everything! His life.

You're being asked only to pledge 10% of your income, a dime of each dollar for War Bonds to give all the Scarsdale Jacks in Navy blue and Army O. D. and Marine forest green the planes, machine guns, bombs, bullets, torpedoes, tanks, and ships and every other weapon they need to give the *Herrenvolk*, the "sons of heaven," and the road-company Romans the dose of steel they asked for.

These men who are fighting for your homes, your children, your future, your freedom aren't stopping at 10%.

That's all you're asked for—but why stop at 10%—if you can do better?

Now look at the selfish *reasons for buying your share of* **WAR BONDS**

War Bonds, first of all, are for winning the war. Without that what future will any of us have?

But beyond that there are many advantages that make a 10% pledge add up to solid business sense.

You get back in ten years $25 for every $18.75 you put in.

They are the direct obligation of the United States Government.

You can get back every cent you put in after sixty days if you suddenly need money.

You get a handsome interest, 2.9% *compounded*—⅓ more money back at maturity than you put in.

Inflation is the dreaded threat of every American. Systematic savings in War Bonds by each and every American is our major protection against inflation.

Think ahead to that day your bonds mature. It will be wonderful to have that money then, instead of frittering it away now.

When you think of what you have at stake, 10% seems almost too little. So make it more—if you can!

BUY WAR BONDS—everybody at least 10% every pay day

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

Films on Boston Screens—Gilbert and Sullivan—Radio Prospects

Mickey Rooney in Eton Jacket Now at the State and Orpheum

Mickey Rooney's new film, "A Yank at Eton," at the State and Orpheum, follows a familiar pattern. The story is that of a boy who does not understand the traditions of the school in which he is enrolled, is out of sympathy with his fellow students, becomes unhappy and unpopular, eventually sees the light, and winds up in a blaze of athletic glory. The theme has been employed before against settings at West Point, Annapolis, and Culver, to mention a few examples. This time the background is Eton, and the young hero played by Mickey Rooney is an American, who must not only learn to appreciate Etonian ways of doing things but must become accustomed to the English point of view.

The role is not the most sympathetic one that could have been chosen. The youngster, who had planned to follow in his late father's footsteps at Notre Dame, finds himself suddenly transferred from an American preparatory school to Eton when his mother marries an Englishman of wealth and position. In his new surroundings he behaves rather badly, discourages his new English relatives, and loses the favor of a kindly housemaster. Even when he tries to adapt himself to his new surroundings, complications arise to confound him. But he finally proves that a charge unjustly brought against him is false, unmasks the real culprit, and gets into a steeplechase in time to finish as a winner.

The film, of course, is not intended to be taken very seriously. It is more a Rooney vehicle than a treatise on international relations. But that aspect has not been completely overlooked. Contrasts between American and British ways are used, perhaps not too fortunately, for comic effect. But to right the balance, remarks are inserted about the value of Anglo-American co-operation.

Master Rooney's performance finds him at times in a mood of irrepressible enthusiasm and again in his quieter and better style. Raymond Severn has one of the most attractive roles as a polite little English scion of nobility. Freddie Bartholomew fills a conventional assignment as the English stepbrother of the American boy, and Ian Hunter is a kindly but placid stepfather. Juanita Quigley plays a bumptious younger sister, and Tina Thayer overdoes the part of a juvenile vamp.

The companion picture is "Sabotage Squad," a melodrama, with Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris, and Leland Norris in leading roles.

E. F. M.

'The Glass Key'

Latest of the Dashiell Hammett tough murder mysteries to be remade, "The Glass Key" is the current feature at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. It is a formula picture, distinguished by an exceptional amount and degree of brutality. Brian Donlevy represents the same type of crooked politician he portrayed in "The Great McGinty." Alan Ladd, newly risen star of the gangster films, as his lieutenant, saves him from a murder rap after some private sleuthing in which Ladd takes what is probably the most vicious beating ever endured by a movie henchman. Veronica Lake, as expressionless as a statue, is entrusted with the "romantic" interest. Other roles are filled by Joseph Calleia, Bonita Granville, Moroni Olsen, and William Bendix.

The companion picture is "Pierre of the Plains," a comedy-melodrama of the Northwest, including the Mounties. John Carroll, Ruth Hussey, and Evelyn Ankers are in it.

Orson Welles is leaving New York within a few days for Hollywood where he will shoot a new ending which he has written for "Journey Into Fear," mystery drama, his third production for RKO Radio release.

Detail From 'The Immortal Sergeant'

Twentieth Century-Fox war film, much of which has been photographed on location at El Centro in the Imperial Valley of California.

British Captain Advises on 'Immortal Sergeant'

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It is sometimes hard, these war days in Hollywood, to tell where a picture's romanticism leaves off and fact begins. An example is the Twentieth Century-Fox production of John Brophy's novel, "The Immortal Sergeant."

Brophy's story concerns the British forces in the Middle East, and particularly a group of men who get separated from the main command and have to fight alone. It is one of those stories of courage and fortitude with which Hollywood has been most successful.

Hollywood Letter

The chief figure in the picture will be Henry Fonda, who is making his last film before he joins the American Navy as a seaman. Mr. Fonda's approach to picture-making has always been realistic; and he finds it harder than ever now to concern himself with screen romanticism. His attitude toward the Navy is characteristic. He wants to be where the fighting is.

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Tall, bronzed Capt. Bartle Bull, of the Third Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, who is acting as technical advisor, is a veteran of two years of fighting in the Middle East. Attached to the British Army staff in Washington since last July, he has been lent to the motion picture studio for a few weeks.

Captain Bull is a Member of Parliament for Enfield, County of Middlesex. A member of the Officers' Emergency Reserve when England declared war, he went into active service in September, 1939. Sent to the Middle East in August, 1940, he was wounded in December at Sidi Barrani and later did special duty in Palestine, Eritrea, and Abyssinia before returning to the western desert. He was also at Tobruk. He was dispatched to the United States last June to help answer Americans' questions about the war in Libya, and has spent a good deal of his time here talking to factory workers in the Central States. The movie job seemed an opportunity to reach a larger audience.

A realistic aspect of the picture has been the location at El Centro in the Imperial Valley of California. The temperature has ranged from 125 to 140 degrees during the shooting of the picture.

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Libya, however, has some things, Captain Bull says, that are lacking in the American desert. He named these as flies, the cold wind that comes in from the sea at night and keeps the men in long khaki trousers (and not, as might be supposed, in shorts), and the dust storms.

The Hollywood troupe, which found this one of the hottest location in the history of picture making, has been glad to return to the studio to finish the Libyan desert scenes on an air-cooled sound stage. And so, for that matter, has Captain Bull.

Fonda is playing his first soldier role in pictures. But he has appeared in a Mt. Kisco production of "Journey's End." In the picture with him will be Maureen O'Hara, Thomas Mitchell (who has the title role), Reginald Gardiner, Melville Cooper, Bramwell Fletcher, and Morton Lowry. John Stahl is directing.

Screen News

Three songs, written by Daniel Decatur Emmett, the old-time minstrel, will be sung by Bing Crosby when he impersonates Emmett in Paramount's "Dixie." In addition to the title song, they include "Turkey in the Straw" and "Old Den Tucker." Mr. Crosby will sing seven new songs, being written by Johnny Burke and Jimmy Van Heusen.

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Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake will join Claudette Colbert as top feminine players in "So Proudly We Hail," story of the army nurses of Bataan and Corregidor. Mark Sandrich will produce and direct. Paramount plans to start production on the film early next month. Barry Sullivan, recently placed under contract by the studio, will fill one of the three principal male roles. Walter Abel will appear as a chaplain.

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Sir Cedric Hardwicke will play the role of Colonel Lanser in the 20th Century-Fox screen version of John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down." Goetz Von Eyeck has been signed for the role of Lieut. Tonder in the same picture. The film will be produced by Nunnally Johnson who wrote the script, Irving Pichel will direct.

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"Manpower," a one-reel United States Government film produced by the Office of War Information Film Unit, opened at all Broadway first-run houses on Thursday. The film stresses the use of the United States Employment Service by all war workers, before seeking or changing war jobs, in order to prevent over-supply of a few war industries while shortages exist elsewhere. The film will be released free to theaters throughout the country on Oct. 29 by the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry.

'Patience' In Revival At Majestic

"Patience," as presented at the Majestic last night by the Boston Comic Opera Company, gave several members of the cast opportunities to display new talents. The change evidently was pleasant to them as well as to regular attendants at this series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals, of which this is the last.

Morton Bowe, who some years ago began a career as a radio singer in Boston, handles the romantic elements in the current revivals in very satisfactory manner. Perhaps that is why, as the idyllic poet Archibald Grosvenor in "Patience," he took such obvious delight in properly overemphasizing the pastel - shaded raptures.

With Florenz Ames—who on his first entrance smiled at his own incongruity as the velvet-clad poet Reginald Bunthorne—Mr. Bowe contrived to inject a considerable amount of gaiety into the evening's entertainment, and was much applauded.

Robert Pitkin, Bertram Peacock, and Philip Tully, who have contributed much to the flavor of preceding productions, did not have quite so much to do as officers of the Dragoon Guards. But Marjorie Hayward, as a leader of the group of "rapturous maidens" added to her laurels as an interpreter of Savoy humor. And so did the capable Catherine Judah as the more mature Lady Jane, especially in the opening number of the second act, "Silvered is the Raven Hair."

D. M.

'Patience'

At the Majestic—Sixth and final offering in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals presented by R. H. Burnside's Boston Comic Opera Company. The cast includes:

Colonel Calverley ..... Robert Pitkin
Major Murgatroyd ..... Bertram Peacock
Lieut. The Duke of Dunstable ..... Philip Tully
Reginald Bunthorne ..... Florenz Ames
Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor ..... George Mitchell
Archibald Grosvenor ..... Morton Bowe
Lady Angela ..... Marjorie Hayward
Lady Saphir ..... Margaret Roy
Lady Ella ..... Marie Valdez
Lady Jane ..... Catherine Judah
Patience ..... June Winters

On the Stage

K. T. Stevens, who made her Broadway debut last season in "The Land Is Bright," has been engaged for an important role in Gladys Hurlbut's new play, "Fare Thee Well," which has just gone into rehearsal under the direction of John Cromwell. Mr. Cromwell is associated in the production with Edward Choate and Marie Louise Elkins. Edna Best, Dean Jagger, and Elizabeth Patterson have already been announced for the cast.

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Lionel Stander announces for late January production "The Stones Begin to Dance," a play by Aben Kandel, adapted from the recently published novel of the same name. Mr. Stander, now in Hollywood, hopes to place the production in rehearsal by Dec. 15.

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United China Relief is the latest organization to receive a week's profits from "Claudia" at the St. James Theater. In accordance with a pledge not to retain profits, if any were earned at the reduced scale at which he is now presenting this comedy, John Golden has aleardy turned over a total of $5,000 to three organizations, Russian War Relief, the International Students' Service, and the Air Training Corps of America.

Bob Burns

Back on the air Wednesday night, CBS-WEEI, 9.

The Week-End Dialer

Dedicated to the Girl Scouts of America, a new song, "America Needs You," by Kent Cooper, will have its premiere in the Cities Service Concert tonight. It will be sung by Lucille Manners, soprano, and a chorus of 50 Girl Scouts, accompanied by the orchestra under the direction of Frank Black. Miss Manners also will sing the Gavotte from Thomas' "Mignon" and the Waltz from Romberg's "Desert Song"; Ross Graham, baritone, will sing "Gypsy Love Song" from Victor Herbert's "Fortune Teller," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Veronica Lake, screen star, will appear in a dramatic sketch on the "Kate Smith Hour." Other guests will be the King Sisters, from Alyino Rey's Orchestra, who will sing a group of popular songs, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

A. Lehman Engel, formerly a conductor and theatrical producer, now in the U. S. Navy, will conduct a special orchestra selected from members of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band and the All-Sailor Rhythm Orchestra, in a program including "Daybreak" and "Mardi Gras" from Ferde Grofe's Mississippi Suite, BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Anna Neagle, screen star, and Oscar Levant are guests of "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Artur Rodzinski will conduct the Cleveland Orchestra in the first of 26 weekly radio concerts. Today's program includes Introduction and Allegro, by Herbert Elwell, and Beethoven's Second Symphony in D major, Opus 36, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

"The Chcago Theater of the Air" will present a musical salute to Navy Day. Marion Claire, soprano, Annie MacIsaacs, mezzo-soprano, Attilio Baggiore, tenor, John Barclay and Earl Wilkie, baritones, will sing the leading roles in "H. M. S. Pinafore," MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

"Should We Feed Occupied Europe?" is the topic of "People's Platform." Participants in the discussion are Mrs. Benjamin Watson, president of Belgians in Britain; James Wood Johnson, expert on European food conditions; William Agar, geologist; Lair Archer, director of the Greek War Relief Committee, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Wallace Paige, whose hobby is inventing weapons, many of which have been used by the United Nations, and Arthur Oleson, nine-year-old pianist, are guests on "Hobby Lobby," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

"The Little Blue Playhouse" will dramatize the career of Jane Addams, with Charita Bauer in the leading role, BLUE-WHDH, 11:30 a. m.

Sunday

E. Power Biggs will give the premiere performance of Richard Arnell's Sonata for Organ in his organ recital from the Germanic Museum of Harvard University. Mr. Biggs' program includes the D Minor Chaconne by Louis Couperin; the Chorale Prelude; Bach's "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," and D Minor Fugue; two Chorale Preludes by Brahms—"Behold, a Rose Breaks Into Bloom," and "Deck Thyself, O Soul, with Gladness," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Emma Otero, soprano, accompanied by the NBC Concert Orchestra, conducted by H. Leopold Spitalny, will sing Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Hymn to the Sun"; "Tarantella Ciceranella," a folk song; La Calle's "Tango Amapola," and Alonzo-Spitalny's "Serenade Gitora Espagnole." The orchestra will play Hubay's "Scene Hongroise-Farga Cerebogar," and Spanish Dances by Mosckowski, NBC-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

The NBC Symphony Orchestra, Erich Leinsdorf conducting, will present two compositions by Bach, Chorale from "Passion of St. Matthew" and Suite No. 111 in D Major; other selections are Serge Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf" and Aaron Copland's "Music for Radio," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Pickups from ships at sea, radiocasts from an aircraft carrier, action reports from Seabees, PT boats, and submarines, and a roll call of United States Navy commands will feature a special Navy Day program, with talks by Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and five admirals NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

"American Forum of the Air" has selected the question, "How Can We Best Use Our Conscripted Youth?" Speakers are Congressman Jennings Randolph; Congressman Emanuel Celler; Warren H. Atherton, chairman of the National Defense Committee, American Legion; Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, and Harry A. Overstreet, educator, lecturer, and author, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Reviewing Stand" has invited three experts schooled in Oriental customs to discuss "Behind the Face of Japan." Upton Close, author; Frederic S. Marquardt, foreign correspondent of the Chicago Sun; Franklin D. Scott, professor of history, Northwestern University, will analyze the philosophy of the Japanese, their attitude towards America, their economic status, and their religious and political habits, MBS, 11:30 a. m. WNAC, yb recording, 4 p. m.

Claude Rains and Kay Thompson are guest stars in dramatized stories on "Radio Reader's Digest," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Roy Rogers, cowboy screen star, is Fred Allen's guest, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

OLD SOUTH THEATRE • WASH. ST.
NEWSREEL
SPECIAL! The stirring story of Uncle Sam's fighting airmen—who they are—where they come from—why they come!
TONIGHT 8 P.M.
MEN OF THE SKY
Produced by WARNER BROS. with the cooperation of the United States Army Air Forces

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — Latest News Tex McCrary — KALTENBORN
TREMONT — Nothing But Truth Under Two Flags — RONALD COLMAN
NORMANDIE — Girls on Probation Hi Neighbor — RONALD REAGAN
BIJOU — Dixieland Gambler Are Husbands Necessary — RAY MILLAND
SQUARE — HYS 1000 — Class in Dis H. Carroll—L. Hayden — BAHAMA PASSAGE
UPHAMS — TAL. 6000 — Snag for Your Supper Lost Horizon — RONALD COLMAN

KEITH MEMORIAL
WALT DISNEY'S TECHNICOLOR Bambi
A GREAT LOVE STORY
Color Cartoon "THIS IS AMERICA"
Mat. at THE STEWARTS
DOORS OPEN 9 A.M.

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Mickey ROONEY "A YANK at ETON"
"SABOTAGE SQUAD" with Bruce Bennett Kay Harris

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL
JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol FLYNN & Ronald REAGAN
"DESPERATE JOURNEY"
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Marie WILSON Can Do The Honors A Magnificent DOPE
Sun.: Abbott & Costello "PARDON MY SARONG" "Little Tokyo, U. S. A."

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LIFE WITH FATHER
made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evgs: $1.10 to $2.75-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20
NEXT MONDAY • SEATS NOW!
MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A New Comedy by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS
Authors of The Hilarious "MY SISTER EILEEN"
BASED ON THE "NEW YORKER" STORIES by SALLY BENSON
Directed by MOSS HART
EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL LAST 3 • EVES. 8:30 TOM'R Mat. 2:30
The THEATRE GUILD presents
MR. SYCAMORE
A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS
Based on a story by Robert Ayre
WITH LILLIAN GISH STUART ERWIN CLAIBORNE FOSTER
NEXT WEEK - MATS. THURS. SAT.
SEATS NOW SELLING
PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT · LYNN FONTANNE
S. N. Behrman's Extravaganza "THE PIRATE"

MAJESTIC • LAST 2 DAYS!
Boston Comic Opera Co. in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
LAST 3 TIMES!
"PATIENCE"
TONIGHT, TOM'W MAT. & EVE.
EVES., 50c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.
SAT. MAT.: 50c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

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Aaron Richmond Presents
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RACHMANINOFF
World-famous composer-pianist (Steinway)
"Youth, beauty and a good show"—Globe. OPERA Nov. 3-4 Only "The Bat" "Figaro"
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THE MAN WHO WROTE THE SONGS YOU LOVE
Composer of THE STUDENT PRINCE • THE DESERT SONG NEW MOON • MAYTIME • Etc.
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ARTISTS ARTISTS
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Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor
6 MON.-TUES. CONCERTS
MON., OCT. 26, at 8:15
TUES., OCT. 27, at 3:00
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Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
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BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Delightful. The comedy is electric with excitement and amusement."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE Season's Laugh Hit!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

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JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M.
250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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With A. H. VAN BUREN & ELAINE IVANS
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
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Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Plymouth—"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Funson. Starring Nancy Kelly. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday evening.)

Wilbur—"Life With Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30 Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Mr. Sycamore," by Kettie Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last Week.)

Majestic—"Patience," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. R. H. Burnside, director. 8:30. Matinees Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Penny Wise," by Jean Ferguson. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"Much Ado About Nothing," by Shakespeare. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05.

Exeter—"Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

First Arlington—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial — "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:50 a. m., 12:51, 3:48, 6:28 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:12 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore — "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1, 4:25, 8.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Erroi Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Modern—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime" Julie Bishop. 8:08, 11:58 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Girls on Probation." 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. "Hi, Neighbor." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel — "Yellow Canary," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCreary," "Salvage," "Song of Victory," cartoons, latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris, 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:35, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Pied Piper," Monty Wooley, Roddy McDowall. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Mr. and Mrs. Blabbermouth," "Information Please," "Our Last Frontier," "A Miniature Feature," "Life at a Dude Ranch," "Florida's Marine Studio," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 1:04, 4:06, 7:08 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 11:45 a. m., 2:47, 5:49, 8:31.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Target for Tonight." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40.

Telepix—"Saroyan's 'The Good Job.'" "Information Please," "Divide and Conquer," "Lowell Thomas Travelogue," "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 1 p. m., 4:30, 7, 9:40. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Tremont—"Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman. 9 a. m., 12:15, 4:05, 8:05. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 6:05, 10:05.

Uptown—"Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 5:05, 8:20, "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25 9:30, "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:19.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Moonlight Masquerade," E. Foy, Jr., Dennis O'Keefe. "Law of the Timber," Monte Blue, M. Reynolds. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Blanwyck, George Brent. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "They Raid by Night," June Depres. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. "Fantasia," 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 2:10, 5:20, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 2, 8.

University: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. 2, 7.

Strand: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:14, 9:14. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

Uphams Corner: "Sing for Your Supper," 1:55, 3, 8. "Lost Horizon," 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. 3:14, 9:37. "Mokey," Dan Dailey. 2, 8:03.

Park: "The Big Shot." Humphrye Bogart. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 3:10, 9:15. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:50, 8:10.

Hyde Park: "To the Shores of Tripoli." John Payne. "Secrets of Wasteland," Bill Boyd. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Leington: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:30, 8:15. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "Fools of Desire." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 8:25, 9:35. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Mystic: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 8:20. "Give Out, Sistera," the Andrews Sisters. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Riding the Wind," Tim Holt. 2:10, 7, 10:05. "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:14, 8:59. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:55, 7:40.

Strand: "Jackass Mail." 3:25, 8:30. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 3:15, 9:15. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:30, 7:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "I Was Framed." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Men of Texas," R. Stack, Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 12:30, 3, 5:40, 8:25. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 1:25, 4:05, 6:50, 9:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pardon My Sazong," Abbott and Costello. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. "Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 2, 8.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joe Allen. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. "Rubber Racketeers," R. Hudson, R. Cortez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:00, 7:54. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Fields. 3:43, 9:28.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. "Prisoner of Japan," Alan Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 7:30.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Battle of Midway." 2:15, 7:45. Continuous show Sunday Oct. 25 beginning at 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:30, 8:08. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 2:15, 6:40, 9:41.

FRIDAY SYMPHONY

Two adjoining seats, third row, first balcony, for fourth, sixth, and subsequent alternate concerts for bal

A Cabin in the Forest

Indiana Department of Conservation

Shelter at the End of an Indiana Trek

The fresh air in the hills, a tramp through the winding trail and hot food cooked at one of the convenient shelter houses makes for a real outing at Brown County State Park.

Indiana's State Parks Teem With Interest

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Indiana is a folksy sort of State, a kind of "back-home" sort of place you like to settle down in and visit for awhile. You sense it even in its larger towns and cities. It fairly leaps at you in the small towns.

Hospitality is officially expressed in the State parks where visitors and residents alike are invited to indulge in some good old-fashioned fun and play. Before the days of gasoline rationing it was a simple and pleasant matter to picnic your way from one end of the State to another, with breakfast beside a stone fireplace in one, lunch on the lake shore of another, and a late supper in a picnic shelter many miles from the starting point. There was even time enough for short strolls in some other parks in between, for Indiana has ten State parks scattered at convenient intervals throughout the State.

For the duration, however, folks will have to confine their activities to a single park. All real outdoor people have always left their cars and taken to the trails in the parks anyway. Now they can really explore them, for all have miles of wooded trails, bridle paths, and roads which can now be used by bicycles. The parks are within comparatively easy driving distance from large towns and cities in Indiana and some of the neighboring states, and most of them are accessible to railway and bus lines.

Used Year Round

Indiana parks aren't just summer recreation spots. They're used the year round. The late fall and winter is as popular with some folks as spring and summer; in fact, they say there's more crisp in the air then to add zest to hiking and horseback riding.

A good share of the parks are concentrated in the southern part of the state where rolling hills, deep ravines, high plateaus, rushing streams and heavily wooded sections offer scenic variety. This region has a climate which makes practically all outdoor activities possible throughout the mild winter, even when there is a light covering of snow on the ground. All parks have modern hotels which remain open the year round. At present writing this policy is to be continued this year.

In each of the parks the visitor can go out on his own or take part in group activities such as horseback riding parties, organized hikes, or nature study trips. Especially popular are the chuck wagon parties. A cowboy escort leads the horse-drawn wagon over park trails to some picnic shelter spot for a hearty late morning breakfast or a moonlight steak fry. An old-time fiddler also goes along to provide music. Old fashioned song fests, spelling bees, games, motion pictures, and just plain ordinary swapping of tall tales around a blazing log fire in the hotel lobbies are only a part of the round of evening activities.

Picturesque Area

One of the most picturesque regions of the state is Brown County, made famous by the homespun philosophy of Abe Martin, and haven for artists and writers. Largest land owner in the county is the State of Indiana, with more than 15,000 acres concentrated in Brown County State Park and Game Refuge. Miles of hiking and riding trails lead over wooded hills and into deep ravines, with such picturesque names as Weed Patch, Stoney Lonesome, Gnaw Bone, and Bear Wallow, around Jimmy Strahl and Ogle Lake, and alongside Schooner and Salt creeks.

On a high, wooded plateau that overlooks the sweeping curves of the Ohio River, a short distance west of the historic city of Madison, is Clifty Falls State Park. Named for the falls of Clifty Creek, this area is filled with trails many of which climb to lofty summits where the hiker can rest a bit and watch paddle boats on the river below or gaze at the Kentucky hills across the way.

A re-created pioneer village grouped around a water-powered saw and grist mill draws lovers of history and antiques as well as nature lovers to Spring Mill Park, near Mitchell. For southern Indiana was settled by folks who were old hands at the pioneering game. Their reconstructed homes place a bit of old Virginia here complete to rose garden with arched gateway. Donaldson and Twin caves, noted for their stalactite formations and their underground streams, provide interesting diversions along the hiking trails. Spring Mill also has the newest of the park hotels.

The beech woods, pine forest, abandoned quarry, low falls in the river canyon, and the Natural History Museum invite exploration by the visitor to McCormick's Creek Park. Other parks in the southern area are Muscatuck and Shakamak.

In the west central part of the State is Turkey Run Park, a favorite spot with city folks, especially from Chicago. Named for the great flocks of wild turkeys which once inhabited the region, it was this area of virgin forest, tangle of rocky gorges, and twisting canyons that inspired the entire series of Indiana parks.

Full Civilian Dispersal Plans Urged to Police by F.B.I. Staff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Six experts who taught in the Federal Bureau of Investigation war traffic schools for police called today for complete and immediate civilian dispersal plans as a safeguard against a "rude and costly awakening" such as that at Pearl Harbor.

"The experiences of France and England," they said in an article prepared for the F. B. I. Bulletin, which is distributed only to law enforcement agencies, "furnish the key for planning which must be done, at least in the coastal areas of this country, before the need for evacuations arises. The plans must be made now. Tomorrow may be too late."

The F. B. I. recently sponsored 120 six-day courses for police and auxiliaries at which such problems were discussed on the basis of information obtained in England.

Authors of the article were Wilbur S. Simth, traffic engineer with the South Carolina Highway Patrol; Jerome Hardy of the Automotive Safety Foundation, Washington; Dwight McCracken, director of traffic and safety engineering for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston; Virden Ritters, Richmond, Va., traffic engineer, and Clarence Forrester and Nelson Watson, F. B. I. special agents.

After discussing the London system, where streets are manned by war reserve police and set aside for one-way outbound traffic, the experts said:

"All of the problems which will arise if a selective evacuation is ordered will arise manyfold in a complete evacuation, with danger from panic ever more present. The military has indicated that at least four days' notice will be given if complete evacuation in any area becomes necessary.

"West Coast plans for complete removal of noncombatants include selective evacuation during the first two days of aged, infirm, preschool age children and others unable to take care of themselves. Others will be required to evacuate themselves over designed routes, controlled and protected by regular and auxiliary police."

Heiress Seeks 'Tax' Damages

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell has served notice she will seek to collect "many thousands of dollars" damages from nearby Hillsborough township and its officials for "inconvenience and expense" they caused her by demanding payment of $13,850,705 in personal taxes.

The heiress tax fight, still in the courts, took a new turn when notice was served on Township Clerk Alonzo Y. Taylor that next Monday her attorneys would move to enter an amended and supplemented complaint toward collecting damages.

The Federal Court at Trenton has ruled that Mrs. Cromwell's contention her home was in Hawaii and not in New Jersey was within its jurisdiction and her attorneys have proceeded to take depositions from all officials.

Mrs. Cromwell's attorneys have said the levy, if collected, would be sufficient, even without interest, to operate the township on a tax-free basis for 142 years.

Police Back to Foot Work In Cleveland to Save Tires

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23 (AP)—Cleveland police are going back to patrolling their "beats" on foot—to save tires.

Safety Director Frank D. Celebrezze has revised the zone patrol system to eliminate the constant cruising of police zone cars, which usually carry two men.

From now on, these cars will park at the curb in the business district of the patrolmen's beats. One man will remain in the car to handle radio messages, while the other will patrol the immediate neighborhood under his own power.

Mr. Celebrezze said some zone cars have rolled up 85,000 miles a year cruising.

Help Is Found First Need In Petty Crimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 23—Social and mental readjustments can do more toward speeding the work of "reclaiming" prisoners than punitive measures can ever achieve, declared Austin H. MacCormick, Director of the Osborne Association of New York, in addressing the Seventy-second Congress of Correction here.

Mr. MacCormick stressed the need for more correctional treatment of alcoholics, estimating that 40,000,000 Americans use alcohol in some degree, with 2,400,000 being classed as excessive drinkers, of whom one-sixth are women.

Noting a marked increase in the number of those arrested for drunkenness in the past year, he deplored that so few passing through courts and serving jail sentences receive any correctional treatment.

Better results in reducing crime, he predicted, would follow a change from the public's attitude of vengeance toward major criminals to an attitude of dealing effectively with pretty offenders, including those arrested for drinking.

Eliot Ness, Director of Social Protection in Washington's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, emphasized that vice cannot be controlled through segregation, citing support of military leaders and police and law associations.

Edwin M. Gill, former Parole Commissioner of North Carolina, speaking on "The Released Prisoner in a World at War," urged "even in time of war that we continue to be kind, considerate, and merciful to those who seem to be of no practical value to society; that we even try to protect the returning prisoner from the dangers that lurk in his own weakness and incapacity."

"Of course," he conceded, "there are some who are not well equipped, mentally or physically, and who cannot, therefore, participate in the war effort. Through no fault of their own, they are of no use either in peace or war." The Nazi philosophy, he averred, is to liquidate all such, but in America "we throw a protecting arm about the shoulders of the helpless and afflicted; and, in so doing, we justify our right to survive as a great nation."

Richard A. McGee of Olympia, Washington State Supervisor of Institutions, succeeds G. Howland Shaw of Washington, D. C., who was chosen President of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies. Another group holding its annual election was the Wardens' Association, which elected Joseph W. Sanford, Warden of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, President.

Prize Democracy Posters Are Seen In N. Y. Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Fifty-four of 855 militant pro-Democratic posters by artists of all the Americas, including 34 that won $2,500 in prizes and 19 honorable mention in a competition to help unite the Western Hemisphere in the war effort, are on view at the Museum of Modern Art. The exhibition will continue through Nov. 22, after which the posters will be sent on tour of the Hemisphere.

An unusual feature of the contest was that artists of Argentina, which has not broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis, captured five prizes.

First prizes of $500 each in the Latin-American and United States and Canadian sections went to Jose Renau, of Mexico, and Stanley W. Crane of New York.

Two second prizes of $250 went to Jose Roberty Gayoso, of Argentina, and John A. Gaydos, of New York.

Third prizes of $50 each in the Latin-American section were awarded to Maggie Dufrau, of Cuba; Benjamin de Araujo Carvalho, and Ary Fagundes, Brazil; Oscar Fetallan, and Otto Dura of Argentina, and in the United States and Canadian section, to Victor Ancona, Karl Koehler, Harold Barnett, and John Armory Gibbs, of New York; Alex Steinweiss of Connecticut, and Miriam Troop of Pennsylvania.

Friends of Progress Group Found Guilty

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP)—Robert Noble, founder of the Friends of Progress, and eight other members of his group were convicted last night of violating the California Subversive Organizations Registration Act. Possible maximum sentence is $5,000 fine, five years imprisonment or both. Sentences will be passed Monday.

The other defendants were Ellis O. Jones, Yale-educated witer and lecturer, F. K. Ferenz, Baron Van Meter, Daniel Van Meter, James McBride and his wife, Joan, Leone Menier and Genevieve Kerrigan.

Noble and Jones remain to be tried on a federal indictment charging them with working to undermine the morale of American armed forces.

Vacation in Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, United States War Production chief, and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, will arrive here Sunday to be guests for a few days of Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, on a vacation trip north of Ottawa. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Henderson were Mr. Gordon's guests in Ottawa early in the summer.

Voyages Portrayed At Morgan Library

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — An exhibition telling the story of European explorations, voyages and travels by means of books, manuscripts, and maps dating from the fifteenth through the nineteenth century was on view at the Pierpont Morgan Library, the most important private library in the world, here Oct. 21. It will be open to the public through Nov. 21.

The showing includes an ivory world-globe, 1593; a large and important astrolabe dated 1624, early pocket instruments used in land travel, and a series of wash drawings depicting the early Portuguese governors of the Indies and their fleets. The Solomon and Aleutian Islands, New Hebrides, Australia New Guinea, and New Zealand are shown on many of the maps.

Travel

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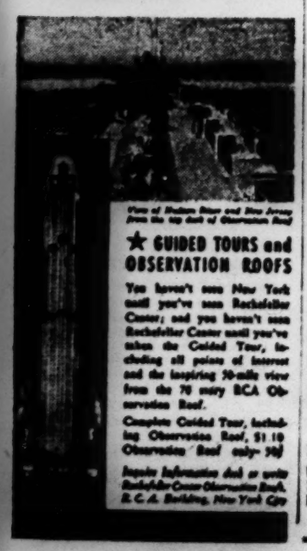

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Six Anti-Axis Stations Reported in France

LONDON, Oct. 23 (ONA)—Six secret anti-Axis radio stations are operating inside of France, the Brazzaville, West African Radio of the Fighting French, reported.

The secret stations are giving the United Nations' side of the news and telling of preparations being made in England for the opening of a second front.

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The Home Forum

"An unflinching faith in God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WAS NOT faith in God the keynote of Christ Jesus' wondrous healing power? His intrepid reliance upon and understanding of God as the only power, effectually silenced the elements of mortal belief, whether they were disease called incurable, sin pronounced inevitable, or lack deemed unavoidable.

The courage which his faith in God gave him was spiritual and not dependent on human hopes or fears. With complete confidence in his oneness with God, he faced undisturbed every temptation that suggested the existence of an evil power which could separate him from God or debar him from fulfilling his mission of proving man's dominion over material beliefs.

Daniel's unmoved allegiance to God as the one true God, the only power, was steadfast even in the lions' den. It not only brought him victory over threatened danger, but proved the superiority of spiritual trust in God over evil beliefs, cruelty, and greed. So great was his victory that King Darius and his people were called upon to acknowledge the one true God. Daniel's words (Daniel 6:22), **"My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me,"** have lived down through the ages as a clear statement of the security and deliverance from evil that reward an abiding trust in God.

* * *

How can we in these troublous times gain unswerving faith in God? We realize from the intrepid example of the Master that it is not to be sought and won by reliance on material systems or creeds. With clarity and directness, the divine teachings of Christian Science show the way the Master trod to be a practical way for all, possible of accomplishment here and now. All who are ready to accept the spiritual fact that man is the son of God must turn their thoughts away from contemplation of the material as the real, and accept the divine fact that evil, danger, disease, and death are not realities but illusions, unrealities, because they do not emanate from God, the only cause and creator.

We must relinquish faith in matter as having reality and cease to fear it, in order to gain dominion over it. This is the goal for all earnest seekers of Truth. On page 426 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christan Science, writes, **"The relinquishment of all faith in death and also of the fear of its sting would raise the standard of health and morals far beyond its present elevation, and would enable us to hold the banner of Christianity aloft with unflinching faith in God, in Life eternal."**

The understanding of God as ever-present Life destroys the fear of death, danger, cruelty. This understanding is what Christian Science enables us to gain. Its teachings give us a living, vital faith, a faith proved by works. Because this practical faith is based on a spiritual understanding of God as omnipotent Love, hatred and its apparent effects on thought and body are proved to be powerless and unreal. As God is acknowledged to be the only Mind, thoughts of evil and purposes proceeding from evil thinking can be proved utterly impotent and harmless.

* * *

The Master, just before his victory over death, which proved to the world that Life, God, cannot be touched by evil, declared (John 17:3), **"This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."** "Unflinching faith" is rooted in the correct, scientific knowledge of God, the divine, ever-present Father of man. This, then, is the basis for a faith in God that flinches not even when conflicts of material belief rage.

Such faith or understanding of God and of spiritual man's oneness with Him illumines our daily affairs. It gives its possessor strength and courage wherewith to face and overcome the evils of material belief, to meet and master all phases of sickness, deprivation, or physical force. On page 514 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, **"Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless;"** and she continues (pp. 514, 515): **"A realization of this grand verity was a source of strength to the ancient worthies. It supports Christian healing, and enables its possessor to emulate the example of Jesus."**

What grand achievements await all who accept and utilize the simple and demonstrable truth of God and man, as given to the world today in the teachings of Christian Science! The fullness of life eternal awaits us here and now, since we are never for a moment separated from Life, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Moment of Light

A city drenched in light it seemed to be
A silver dream for all its bridges sprang
Out of the sunlight and its masonry
Was bright against the afternoon. What rang
Under its arches was a music spun
From sudden iridescence, a city grown
From steadfast earth and the enduring sun,
It towered there, writ in the script of stone.

What hands have wrought with love shall never fall,
What art has gilded is forever sure;
Beauty is built, not for an interval,
But rises out of light to still endure,
Even as this vast city whose arches climb
Beyond the trivial barriers of time.

HAROLD VINAL

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"HOT SPICE GINGER BREAD SMOAKING HOT!" *After Francis Wheatley*

JOHN GRAY, the author of "The Beggars' Opera," wrote:

"Successive cries the season's change declare,
And mark the monthly progress of the year.
Hark! how the streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring."

Francis Wheatley (1747-1801) was an eminent painter in London, a member of the Royal Academy. His fame, however, rests entirely upon a series of genre pictures, entitled "The Cries of London." The thirteen plates were executed in stipple engraving by contemporary draftsmen.

Here we have the pastry merchant calling "Hot Spice Ginger Bread Smoaking Hot!" The vendor is surrounded by interested clients who have been attracted by his call. Other "Cries of London" were "Fresh Gathered Peas, Young Hastings," "New Mackerel, New Mackerel," "A New Love Song Only Ha'penny a Piece," "Old Chairs to Mend," "Round and Sound, Five Pence a Pound, Duke Cherries," "Knives, Scissors and Razors to Grind," "Sweet China Oranges, Sweet China," "Strawberries, Scarlet Strawberries," "Two Bunches a Penny, Primroses, Two Bunches a Penny," "Turnips and Carrots Ho," and "Do You Want Any Matches?" The latter was a primitive article, not to be compared with our matches of today.

The "Cries of London" have passed into oblivion. With their passing went a beautiful folk expression and no doubt some entertaining music.

D. A.

„Nieuchylna wiara w Bogu"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

CZYŻ NIE BYŁA wiara w Bogu zasadniczą podstawą Chrystusa Jezusa mocy cudownej leczenia? Jego nieustraszona ufność i zrozumienie Boga jako jedyną moc na której polegał, skutecznie uciszyła zasady śmiertelnej wiary czy to w chorobę uważaną za niewyleczalną, albo grzech uważany za nieunikniony, lub niedostatek przed którem niema ochrony.

Otucha którą mu dała wiara w Boga była duchowną i nie polegająca na ludzkiej nadzieji lub bojaźni. Z całkowitą pewnością że jest w jedności z Bogiem, spokojnie stanął przed każdą pokusą która podsuwała myśl że istnieje zła siła któraby mogła odłączyć go od Boga lub niedopuścić go do wypełnienia poselstwa przez które miał udowodnić człowieczą władzę nad wiarą materyalną.

Nieporuszona wierność Daniela do Boga jako jednego prawdziwego Boga, jedyną siłę, była trwałą nawet w lwiem legowisku. Przyniosła ona nie tylko zwycięstwo nad grożącym niebezpieczeństwem, lecz także dowiodła wyższość duchownej wiary w Boga nad wiarą złą, okrucieństwem i chciwością. Tak wielkim było jego zwycięstwo że Król Darjusz wraz z ludem swym zmuszony był uznać jedynego prawdziwego Boga. Słowa Daniela (Daniel 6:22), „Bóg mój posłał Anioła swego, który zamknął paszczękę lwom, aby mi nie zaszkodziły, dlatego, że się przed nim znalazła niewinność we mnie," żyły przez całe wieki jako wyraźne oświadczenie pewności i wyzwolenia od zła które otrzymamy w nagrodzie za wytrwałą wiarę w Boga.

Jakimże to sposobem osiągniemy stałą wiarę w Bogu w tych czasach kłopotliwych? Rzeczywiście wiemy z nieposkromnionego przykładu Mistrza że nie jest ona znaleziona i zdobyta przez poleganie na materyalnych systemach lub wyznaniach. Jaśnie i bezpośrednio boskie nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej wskazują że droga którą kroczył Mistrz jest praktyczną dla wszystkich, możliwa do wypełnienia tu i teraz. Wszyscy którzy są przygotowani przyjąć fakt duchowny że człowiek jest synem Boga muszą odwrócić myśli od rozpamiętywania nad materyalnością jako coś istotne i zgodzić się z boskim faktem że zło, niebezpieczeństwo, choroba i smierć nie są rzeczywistością lecz iluzją, nierzeczywistością, ponieważ nie wypływają od Boga, jedynej przyczyny i stwórcy.

Musimy porzucić wiarę że materja posiada istotność i zaprzestać bojenia się jej aby zdobyć władzę nad nią. Oto jest cel wszystkich poważnych poszukiwaczy Prawdy. Na stronicy 426 podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, pisze, „Zaniechanie wszystkiej wiary w śmierć jakoteż bojaźni w jej przybycie wzniosłoby poziom zdrowia i siły duchownej daleko ponad jej teraźniejszą wysokość i umożliwiłoby nam trzymać wysoko sztandar Chrześcijaństwa z nieuchylną wiarą w Boga, w życie wieczne."

Zrozumienie Boga jako wszechobecne życie zniszczy bojaźń śmierci, niebezpieczeństwa, okrucieństwa. To zrozumienie jest rzeczą którą Wiedza Chrześcijańska umożliwi nam zdobyć. Jej nauki dadzą nam żyjącą, ważną wiarę, wiarę stwierdzoną pracami. Ponieważ ta wiara praktyczna polega na duchownem zrozumieniu Boga jako wszechmocnej Miłości, nienawiść i jej pozorny skutek na myśl i ciało okazują się bezsilne i nieprawdziwe. Tak jak Bóg jest uważanym jako jedyna Myśl, myśli o źle i zamiary pochodzące od złego myślenia można stwierdzić że są bezsilne i nieszkodliwe.

Przed swym zwycięstwem nad śmiercią która doświadczyła światu że życie, Bóg, nie może być dotknięte śmiercią, Mistrz oznajmił (Ś. Jan 17:3), „A toć jest żywot wieczny, aby cię poznali samego prawdziwego Boga, i któregoś posłał, Jezusa Chrystusa." „Nieuchylna wiara" zakorzeniona jest w poprawnej nauce Boga, boskiego wszechobecnego Ojca człowieka. Oto jest podstawą wiary w Boga ktora nie uchyla się nawet gdy szaleją walki wiar materyalnych.

Wiara ta, lub zrozumienie Boga i jedności Jego z duchownem człowiekiem oświetla nasze dzienne sprawy. Daje ono właścicielowi siłę i otuchę która może spotkać i przezwyciężyć zło wiary materyalnej, zwalczyć i przemódz wszystkie postacie choroby, pozbawienia, lub siły przemocy. Na stronicy 514 Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy powiada, „Pojmując władzę którą miała Miłość nad wszystkiem, Daniel czuł się całkiem bezpiecznym w lwiem legowisku, a Paweł dowiódł że gad był nieszkodliwym," dalej powiada ona (str. 514, 515): „Zrozumienie tej ogromnej prawdziwości było zródłem siły dla starożytnych zasłużonych. Popiera ono Chrześcijańskie uzdrowienie i umożliwia aby posiadacz szedł za przykładem Jezusa."

Jakież ogromne dzieła oczekują wszystkich którzy przyjmą i użyją prostą i lekką do udowodnienia prawdę Boga i człowieka podaną światowi dziś w nauce Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Pełność życia wiecznego oczekuje nas tu i teraz ponieważ nie jesteśmy ani na chwilę odłączeni od życia, Boga.

'Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Blake's "Songs of Innocence"

THE *Songs of Innocence* are the poems by which Blake is chiefly known, and they were published in 1789, when the roar of the French Revolution began to throb in the ears of men, so strange are the contrasts of this world. The book sang of the simplest things, of pastoral and city life, of the shepherd and the lambs, of the charity-boy and the chimney-sweep, of the common earth, of mother's love and of the love of God. . . . Blake in the *Songs of Innocence* brought the child to life. It is part of their historical place in English poetry.

Another part of their historical place is—that they are the first clear full example of that idea of the Revolution which is expressed in the term "the return to Nature." It is not by any means the first time that the idea was expressed in English poetry. It had been appearing in all the poets who succeeded Pope, but it appeared mingled with the ideas of the past poetry. In Blake for the first time it appeared unmingled with the past, and prophesying the future poetry.

As to the songs themselves, they are as gay, as sweet, as musical, and as tender as the song of a mother-bird over her nestlings when the sunny wind is playing in the tree; such songs as a child who had the wisdom of an angel might sing as it wandered in the flowery glades of Eden. They are all of transient emotion, felt, realised, and left behind. But the transiency does not mean want of depth of feeling. The rapidity of change arises, not from carelessness of the present impression, but from the extreme vividness with which the impression that replaces it is felt. This, which is almost unknown in adult life, is of the very nature of a child; and Blake himself realised the equally passionate and transient character of his impressions; and that they were in this of the temper of a child. . . .

When we read a little poem like *The Lamb* we understand how this wise poet felt about the world. It was a world of everyday love and beauty in common life, but it was also that quaint enchanted world which children create for God and the angels, and of which they talk so seriously. . . .

What a world! And when into the midst of it steps the lion, with ruddy eyes and tears of gold, and watches the whole world's fold for God, and lies down with the lamb to sleep—then the creative imagination of a man has entered into the child's heart, and we possess that mingling of both which is distinct in English song;—the only soil in which lyrics like these come to a perfect flowerage.—From "Studies in Poetry," by STOPFORD A. BROOKE. (New York: Putnam.)

Bonfire at Twilight

The thin
Windy fingers
Of dusk unwind the blue
And silver skeins of spiraling
Wood-smoke.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

We Like a Wood Stove

MR. APPLEJOY turned over the pages of the weekly news magazine and pointed out a modest little one-column photograph. "There's a picture of my bathroom stove!" he announced, with satisfaction and pride.

I knew just how he felt. For some years, in the face of urban development and rural electrification, those of us who have kept warm, heated water, and done our cooking with wood stoves have been made to feel a trifle unprogressive. But now, here was Mr. Applejoy's bathroom stove, dignified to the extent of being photographed for a magazine ("circulation more than a million"). Though it was not actually his own stove, of course, but another just like it from the collection of a man who buys antique models. It seems that this collector believes stoves are coming back. This morning's newspaper has an editorial on the subject.

* * *

It's time the old-fashioned stoves were given their due in print as well as in practise. Why doesn't somebody write a book about them? Too bad we need a war to make us realize the comfort, thrift, and practicality of the wood stove.

Next to an open fireplace (which suffers the disadvantage, as Benjamin Franklin knew, of being extravagant, impractical, and dirty), a sturdy iron stove with crackling birch logs inside is the acme of coziness on a cold winter night. That's why the farmhouse family always clusters in the kitchen with bowls of apples, arithmetic books, and seed catalogues in blustery December.

* * *

Della Lutes and other writers of nostalgia notwithstanding, this picture still exists in many country homes, and such homes will not be troubled (even in a year of fuel shortage) by any lack of warmth. The woodlot's handy still; and, if we do burn coal in the kitchen range, it's always less than two tons a winter, And we do keep warm! Our kitchens are warmer than city ones, though our bedrooms may sometimes be chilly.

City people who have bought big country houses installed furnaces and gas stoves; but the smartest of them, such as my friend Mr. Applejoy, keep a wood stove in one corner of the big kitchen, and put a little oil burner or coal stove in the high-ceilinged bathroom. That may sound strange—a stove in the bathroom—but not if you have ever shivered through your bath on a wintry morn. Mr. Applejoy's house was built about 1810, by the leading cheese merchant of Goshen, Connecticut, with the assistance of two gentlemen named Bullfinch and MacIntyre. It's famed all over New England for its Eagle doorways, its portico with white columns, its faded pink brick picturesqueness; but people must have shivered in the great halls and big rooms heated only by fireplaces. Mr. Applejoy still uses the big beautiful fireplaces, and a furnace, too; but he does love that old stove in the bathroom, and the other in the kitchen.

We know another house—we spent a winter in it—called Twin Fires. It's a famous house, too, its owner being a writer, who once did a novel named for the house. A fireplace at either end of the living-room supplies that appellation; but, as a matter of fact, Twin Fires is a misnomer. Actually the place had, during our residence, a furnace, seven fireplaces, and at least that many stoves, including the big black kitchen range, a diminutive coal burner in the bathroom, and a boxy model of a chunk stove in our bedroom, on which we made popcorn every night.

* * *

One of the nicest—and also most exasperating—things about such stoves is their intense personality. Within the last ten years, we've lived with a dozen or more wood stoves, and no two had the same combination of drafts, advantages, shortcomings. Ovens, grates, and even shakers had to be pampered. Living one winter in an old inn, in a New England village, where I did my own cooking on an ancient black range, I struggled and puzzled over the drafts. The stove just *would* smoke. The landlord poked and puzzled at it, too—finally calling his wife. Immediately she put her hand upon the oven draft, in a place I'd never thought to look for it.

That was a cold winter; but we were comfortable in the drafty old inn, and many nights we sat around the good hot stove to read poetry, drink cocoa, and share good talk.

You can depend on a stove like that. It cooks your soup and warms your body and cheers your heart all at once. No storm or hurricane can daunt it. We were staying this summer in a country house, where all the lights (including the kitchen range) once went out just at supper time. A storm, you know; and my hostess had just put cornbread in the oven. But there was a Franklin stove in the living-room. We put the pan of cornbread in the hot ashes and had it for supper, just the same.

* * *

City born and bred to radiators, gas stoves, and electricity, I went with my husband to live in the country and learned to cook on a wood stove; so that now I prefer it above all others. I wouldn't know how to use the other kinds, though I'm sure that they are excellent. But on a crisp fall morning, when frost is gleaming white upon the ground, I love the crackle in my great black stove, the pungent scent of wood smoke in the air, the oatmeal bubbling slowly, never burning as it sometimes does over a gas burner. Yes, I appreciate my wood stove, and I'm glad it's going to be fashionable again.

EDRIE MACFARLAND VAN DORE

These Are the Days

THESE ARE THE DAYS when one becomes keenly aware that autumn is stealing across the calendar. A feel of cool hillsides in the air, an extra color in the evening sky, a wisp of woodsmoke, and the strange annual change has come to pass.

Visions arise of pumpkins lying like fallen moons about an empty cornfield; of corn stalks stacked like ruined tepees; of all the good things fattened by the summer sun—squashes, apples, turnips, plums—packed into bins or into fruit jars, food against the winter quiet that will come drifting down in snowflakes later on.

Yes, these are the days which widen out into a picture of sharp blue skies over bluer water, and along the shores the wonder of the painted woods. These are the days to drive the canoe a last time across the already cold lake, work up a huge appetite, and then sit before a warming campfire, as the stars come out, to think, and watch, and dream.

This is the miracle of North America, hardly to be equaled where leaves are not as brilliant, where the expanse of open country to be tramped is not as vast, or the feel of freedom as clear. This is the fit preparation for winter, the final fling of the open months before the snow reaches from fence to fence across the country road and hides the promise of returning spring deep beneath its drifts.

W. H. S.

Making Room for Civilization

THE AMERICAN COLONIES produced no Shakespeare, no Michael Angelo, no Beethoven, no Pasteur; they could boast of no great accomplishment in music, or painting, or literature, or sculpture, or architecture; their only noted scientist was Benjamin Franklin. While Newton was discovering the laws of gravity, . . . Milton, Jonson, Defoe, Pope, and others were writing their immortal works, Americans were busy chiefly with the axe, the hoe, and the saw. And this is as it should have been. The task which confronted them was not to make new contributions to civilization, but to extend its borders, to win for it a vast continent. A mighty task it was, a noble task, and right well was it accomplished. . . .

Americans have been slow to recognize the extent and importance of the culture of their ancestors of the colonial period. There have been apologies for the meagerness of the literary output, for the absence of great painters, the lack of distinctive American music, and little emphasis upon the excellent work done in architecture, the artistic crafts, and the widespread appreciation of cultural things—the drama, poetry, music, painting, the sciences. It is within the past few decades that R. T. H. Halsey and others have awakened our interests in old American highboys, tables, and sofas, in the beautiful work of Paul Revere and other silversmiths, in American pewter, in the correct proportions and quiet dignity of Mount Pleasant at Philadelphia, or the Hammond House at Annapolis, or Drayton Hall near Charleston. Today, the thousands of visitors who wander through the quiet streets of the restored Williamsburg, visit the shop of the cabinetmaker or the silversmith, walk in the Palace gardens, view the handsome Georgian buildings, listen to eighteenth-century music produced by eighteenth-century instruments, have a new appreciation of the elegance, the good taste, the charm of colonial life in one of the chief centers of culture.

Culture in the colonies was shaped by the four great factors upon which all American civilization is based—foreign inheritance, local conditions, continued contact with Europe, and the melting pot.

The peoples who came to the shores of the New World brought with them the cultures of the Old. They continued in the American forests to speak the same languages, the same dialects, which they had spoken in Kent or Essex or Ulster or Switzerland or the Palatinate. They tried to establish schools and colleges modeled on those of the homelands, to erect houses just like those in which they had been born and had spent their youth, to wear clothes like those to which they were accustomed, to worship God after the tenets of their various faiths, to carry on the old industries and cultivate the soil after the European manner and with European tools. In short, colonial civilization was European civilization transplanted in the wilds of a new continent.—From "The Golden Age of Colonial Culture," by THOMAS J. WERTENBAKER. (New York: New York University Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Land of Mystery ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

Today the Solomon Islands are a land of mystery in more ways than one. Behind dazzling beaches and dark green jungles one of the crucial struggles of the war seems to be shaping up, but there's hardly a front about which less is known here in Washington. Although some of the hardest-fighting troops of America and Japan are facing each other on those far-away isles, both sides, so far, have moved with the greatest caution as though afraid of making a false step.

Situated on the borderline between undisputed Japanese territory and that held by the United Nations, the Solomon Islands today give the appearance of a battleground in which the two opposing forces have attained about equal strength. This, in turn, seems to have discouraged both sides from reckless moves which might upset the delicate balance of land-sea-air power. In watching the contest from Washington, one is reminded of a battle between jungle beasts, in which each moves slowly and cautiously in a circle, waiting for an opening. At this writing, the opening—or the sudden evidence of weakness on one side or the other—has not appeared.

Momentary Advantage at Sea

The first-hand and authoritative reports on the Solomons which have reached Washington and which it is permissible to discuss indicate that while Japan has a momentary advantage at sea, the United States has at least a temporary advantage on land and in the air.

Contrary to rumors which have had wide circulation in this country, there is no evidence, according to those in the best position to know, that the Japanese have been able to achieve troop superiority on any of the American-held islands of the Southeastern Solomons. There is, on the contrary, good reason to believe that American land strength is fully as great and probably even better equipped than that of the enemy on Guadalcanal. There is no report of any Japanese troops on any other of the islands seized by the Marines early in August.

After what appeared to be a slight falling off in American air power on Guadalcanal, this country's fighter and bomber planes have once more been striking heavy blows at the enemy in the air. According to an unofficial count here, between 350 and 400 Japanese planes have been blasted by the Americans in the Solomons during the last 10 weeks.

At sea, however, the situation appears to be reversed. It is no secret that it was a major shock to many persons in Washington when a strong Japanese flotilla was able to approach Guadalcanal and shell American positions, particularly the airdrome, from the sea. Up to this time, it had been hoped that American bombing strength had become great enough in that area to make it suicidal for enemy warships to come within sight of the shore.

Navy men here do not hide their belief that the key to the Solomons situation may lie in the very strong Japanese naval force which is reported to be lurking some 200 miles northwest of the American positions. There is apprehension here that this force may be considerably larger than any which has yet appeared on the Solomon scene.

To most Americans, however, the big question mark is the whereabouts of American naval power. It is thought likely that this same lack of knowledge is what has made the Japanese pause despite their strength in the area. Here, for the first time, they have come up against a vigorous American expeditionary force which has given them a major defeat. In view of Japan's half-year of overwhelming successes prior to this Solomon defeat, it is perhaps natural that the enemy's first large-scale repulse would make him stop and collect his wits.

90 P. C. Sea-Air Battle

As seen here, the Solomon fight is still 90 per cent a sea-air affair. While it is encouraging for the United States to have strong troop concentrations on Guadalcanal, Tulagi and the other islands, it is believed here that they will do little good in the event that the Americans lost either the Guadalcanal airfield or use of the sea. Not only would the Marines be left without supplies but they would be unable to prevent enemy use of the area for attacks against other allied positions farther south.

Some of the pessimism about the Solomons which prevailed here a week or so ago has disappeared as it becomes evident that the first reports of overwhelming Japanese strength have been overdrawn. Nevertheless, officials at the Navy Department are fighting shy of any rosy promises. They have not, however, either publicly or privately repudiated the statements of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and of Admiral John McCain, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, that the United States will not only hold its present positions in the Solomons but that it will go ahead and expand them.

The Country Speaks: The South

Tod Now Makes $3 a Day ..... *By R. W. C.*

Tod Oliver today is a farm laborer, a day laborer. He lives in Memphis and goes out each day to work in the cotton fields across in Arkansas, and comes back home each night. Tod used to be a sharecropper. Being a sharecropper makes one a farm operator, of a sort. Tod wasn't very successful as a farm operator. He is fairly successful as a day laborer. At least he's making both ends meet, and he didn't do that as a "cropper."

As I talked with Tod, there on a curbstone at the Tennessee end of the Harahan Bridge that stretches out over the Mississippi toward the cotton plantations of Arkansas, I got something of a new insight into the so-called sharecropper problem Tod was waiting for the trucks that come each morning from the plantations to take him, and thousands of others like him, both whites and Negroes, over to work in the fields. The sun was barely up. That night after it had disappeared in the west the trucks would bring Tod and the others back and dump them here at the end of the bridge.

They get from $1 to $2 for each 100 pounds of cotton they pick Tod who is a good picker, can earn, during the season, as much as $3 a day. That' mighty good money, outside of a war factory. As a sharecropper, back in 1937, besides the shack he and his family lived in, and some of the food which he grew in odd spots about the patch he worked Tod earned during the entire year exactly $176 That was his share of the proceeds of the cotton he grew on his little 25-acre tract. The landlord took the rest as "rent."

Of course in 1937 cotton didn't bring as much as it does today. And back in 1937 there was no shortage of farm labor as there is now. One could build up a good case to show that men like Tod migh' today, if given the opportunity, do all right as sharecroppers, or better yet, as farm owners. It is pretty widely held that given his own land and the opportunity and incentive to make good as a farm owner and operator, most any man can make good.

But I studied Tod, and many others like him. And while no one would deny that Tod could be a success as a farm operator, there might be, it seems, room for question as to whether Tod could be a good farm operator before he learned this one important fact: that working on a farm is quite different from working a farm. It all comes down to this: farming is a business. It takes a businessman as well as a willing and able worker to run a farm.

Tod is not a businessman. Maybe he could be, particularly if he owned his own land. But that is not a certainty. It does seem to be certain though, that as a farm laborer, he fills a need and is making good.

Suppose we accept the contention that he and others, if given either greater security as tenants, or an opportunity to buy their own land, could make good at it. To be sure of it, though, Tod and others would have to learn first that being a farm operator carries with it responsibilities, the responsibilities of a businessman.

To make this responsibility clear, to make it acceptable to those of the sharecropper or tenant class, is as much a part of the working out of the so-called sharecropper problem, as is the persuading of Congress to allot funds for the subsidization of a land-owning program.

I tried to tell Tod that farming is a business But Tod was thinking of the $3 he would earn that day. He was thinking that when the day was over he'd have that $3 in his pocket, and nothing more to worry about, come flood or a drop in the price of cotton.

To Change the Subject:

'In Our Own Hearts' ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

Many of us are talking of the postwar world, that world for which we are fighting, where we hope war will be as extinct as the pterodactyl and the Brontosaurus. The war could come to a standstill, with one side beaten, or both exhausted, or all munitions used up, and yet the seed of war remain to sprout, where it has always begun—in individual consciousness.

An amusing anecdote appears on a relief worker's report from London. After a ferocious blitz an old woman from the East End received a shabby fur coat. No one in her circle had ever had such a thing before. She sat aloof in a corner of the air raid shelter, disdaining to speak to any of her former neighbors.

Another incident showing how deeply intrenched false values can be, an incident which is not amusing, was related to me a few days ago by a young Austrian serving in the American Merchant Marine. He was perplexed and dismayed, this idealistic youth, with the face of an artist and a dreamer, who was working as an ordinary seaman on a cargo boat.

Escaped Hitler

We had been talking of the days when, as a student of music in his native Vienna, he had been put into prison for his anti-Nazi views, and had escaped just as Hitler marched into Austria, in 1938. Having found his way to America, he decided that "Democracy is worth fighting for." He tried to enlist in the United States Army, then the Navy, but not being a citizen was refused. After Pearl Harbor he got into the Merchant Marine, saying, "If they won't let me fight, at least I can carry materials across the sea for others to fight with."

The event he described concerned racial prejudice on the part of an American citizen against another, and is of the kind which is, alas, common enough in certain sections of the United States.

As I write this article the news from Moscow tells of a new initiation oath adopted by the children's Communist organization, pledging undying hatred of the Nazis. It begins, "With all my heart, I will hate the Fascist occupants. . . ."

Hatred will never cure hatred. The Nazis have behaved like criminals and madmen. It is necessary, in human society, to render such persons incapable of repeated atrocity. Even when taking the severest measures for public protection, the administrators of the law are not expected to hate criminals or madmen. Prof. William Lyons Phelps so wisely points out in one of his books that when Christ Jesus commanded us to love our enemies, he knew that we needed it more than the enemies.

The whole question of democratic living revolves around justice in the individual heart. Democracy considers the individual, while totalitarianism disregards him. Anyone interested in the postwar society should read J. B. Priestley's book, "Out of the People." While dealing primarily with Great Britain, its fundamental ideas apply to all nations.

'The New Masses'

After referring to the American paper, "The New Masses," he writes, "the best place in which to see these new masses, straight from the conditioning plant, is in Germany." Showing how "people" and "masses" oppose each other, he adds, "We never belong to the masses . . . You cannot fall in love with, marry, or give birth to one of the masses. You can employ or drill the masses; you can help to feed and entertain them . . . but you cannot ever really know or love the masses, otherwise they would stop being masses and turn into people. And no artist of any kind ever believes in the masses."

The promotion of warfare does not begin in mass minds, which are incapable of thinking, but in individual minds indulging in fear, greed, egotism and dishonesty. Peace too must begin with the individual. To make an outward show of combatting Nazism and Fascism, while harboring artificial values and unchristian prejudice at home is like pulling both ways in a game of tug. One pull offsets the other. One more of Mr. Priestley's remarks I should like to emphasize:

"At this moment we have to fight him (the Nazi) in the skies above Britain, on all the neighboring seas, on one front after another. But we shall have to go on fighting him long after this war is over. He may have to be fought round every corner. He may have to be fought in our own hearts and minds."

Senator Wilson: Canada Looks to the Future

Canada in the Postwar World

Twentieth of 30 Articles

Canada remains a golden mean among nations. It is part large nation, part small; its roots spring from the Old World, its blossoms are in the New; its trade flows southward to the United States and world-wide through the British Commonwealth; it is bound and yet free; it links continents and philosophies. From nations such as this, there frequently comes a high order of statesmanship which is not bound by power politics or small-mindedness in planning the internationalism of the future. Against such a background of promise, Canada's first woman senator discusses the future.

By Cairine R. Wilson

The 125 years of friendship between Canada and the United States have been a favorite theme for after-dinner speeches. But today, we are more than ever aware of the wisdom shown by our forefathers when they decide that to defend 3,000 miles of frontier would be an impossibility, and that the United States and Canada must, therefore, learn to live together as neighbors should, and to settle disputes in a more civilized fashion.

Following this plan, in 1909 the International Joint Commission was created, and since that time, has solved amicably many questions which otherwise might have created serious disunity between the Nations, and, in the words of a United States Senator:

"The treaty between Great Britain and United States creating this international court of justice marks the most advanced step yet taken by any two nations in the history of the world, not only for the settlement of national questions arising between them, but also for the settlement of questions of less consequence from an international standpoint between the people of both countries."

The technique here employed has now become almost a commonplace in the relations between the two countries, and formed the precedent upon which our subsequent Commissions were based. In association with Pierre Laval, the word "collaboration" has acquired a sinister sound, but Canada and the United States have given an idea of what the word really signifies.

The United States Minister to Canada, Hon. J. Pierrepont Moffat, made a speech in Ottawa last April in which he stated that the United States and Canada had no exclusive rights on their way of living side by side, but should be pleased and flattered to be copied by two other countries, and better still, by countries in all parts of the world.

Unfortunately, the years of depression of the last decade brought about marked changes of policy, for countries everywhere sought to protect themselves at the expense of others, and in doing so, injured not only their neighbors but themselves as well. Each strove to export unemployment and passed severe restrictions on immigration and the employment of aliens.

Even our two favored countries did not escape the prevailing scourge, for only recently did I read that the ban had now been lifted upon the threshing gangs who would once again come to Canada this year from the United States to assist in harvesting the bountiful wheat crop. We trust that this golden store of grain in Canada and garnered with assistance from our neighbors may, in the not too distant future, mean life to starving millions in all parts of the world.

In a recent magazine article, there are illustrations which clearly indicate four steps leading to the World War:

1930—The Hawley-Smoot Tariff, which brought economic distress to so many countries.

1932—The Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, where Great Britain renounced her traditional free trade policy and raised the tariffs against countries outside the Empire.

1933—Japan's departure from the League of Nations at Geneva.

1935—Italy's departure following Japan's example.

Since these disastrous happenings, the United States and Canada have made wonderful progress towards closer association, and the pronouncement of President Roosevelt at Kingston in 1938 was hailed with joy by all in Canada.

"The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

Only two days later, the Prime Minister of Canada gave assurance that Canada would reciprocate and do all in her power to go to the assistance of the United States if similarly attacked.

Canada entered the war on September 9th, 1939, of her own free will for, according to the Statute of Westminster, we have the right to regulate our own internal and external affairs. The Imperial Conference of 1926 declared that Great Britain and the Dominion were "equal in status, and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their internal or external affairs." Prior to 1926, Canada had attained a position of almost complete self-government in the sphere of her internal affairs, and in connection with her external affairs had complied with two vital tests of international standing:

(1) Power to exchange diplomatic representatives with foreign states; and

(2) Power to negotiate and sign treaties with foreign states.

At Ogdensburg on August 18th, 1940, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada met and there created the Permanent Joint Board of Defense, whose functions were to consider in the broad sense the defense of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere. The Board was to consist of four or five members from each of the two countries, of whom the majority would be drawn from the Services.

We know of some of the arrangements which have been made by this Board, but also that the manner in which questions have been approached has been of much greater importance than the machinery set up to deal with them. The Defense Board meets at irregular intervals, but its meetings are seldom more than one month apart. Its duties, instead of decreasing with the entry of the United States into the war and with the growing power of the United States, have increased in volume. The questions which seemed of paramount importance during the days of peace have been rendered insignificant by the complexity of wartime problems.

Two tangible evidences of the Board's work are the air route to Alaska and the military road, now being constructed. The chain of air-fields from Edmonton to Alaska was built on the recommendation of the Board, and permits the transfer of a powerful air force from the United States bases to Alaska within 24 hours. Alaska will probably become the springboard for a United Nations attack on Japan, and consequently, this new air route has a far-reaching significance.

No less important is the new military highway, which closely parallels the air route. It also, may be a vital part of the long-range strategy against Japan. The new highway is being built as quickly as possible from Edmonton to Grand Prairie, to Fort St. John, to Watson Lake, to Whitehorse, to the boundary, and thence to Fairbanks, Alaska. The road will be 1,200 miles long.

Peace Tower
Canadian Parliament

The United States Government, recognizing the value of the air fields—which had been built all ready for its use by Canada—undertook as its responsibility the construction and maintenance of the road until six months after the much-hoped-for conclusion of the war, when it will be returned to Canada. This is the only instance in history where such an arrangement has been entered into between nations.

Even before the United States entered the war, the framework for economic co-operation was erected by the Hyde Park Declaration of April 20, 1941. Prime Minister King termed the Hyde Park Declaration the simple and logical extension to the economic sphere of the Ogdensburg Agreement under which the Joint Defense Board had been established.

The Joint Economic committees were formed in June, 1941, and act in an advisory capacity to the Governments at Ottawa and Washington to study and report the possibilities to:

(1) Effect a more economic, efficient and co-ordinated utilization of the combined resources of the two countries in the production of defence requirements, and

(2) Reduce the probable postwar economic dislocation consequent upon the changes which the economy of each country is undergoing.

These arrangements have provided a basis for the solution of Canada's pressing Foreign Exchange problem and have paved the way for the production of war materials by both countries. Their activities have not been confined solely to the production of implements of war, for post-war planning is also being advanced by the Committees. This phase of the Committees' work will become increasingly important as war ravages more and more areas of the World, and the economies of the United States and Canada must be devoted to a greater and greater extent to the war.

The Committees are already making plans for the time when war economies will have to be geared down to peace-time conditions. All possible contingencies are being studied: unemployment; post-war inflation following the release of stored-up purchasing power; tariff barriers; surplus of manufacturing facilities and agricultural resources; rehabilitation of the war-torn countries of the world, and other grievous problems expected for the post-war period.

All this planning will, however, be of little avail if the ordinary man and woman does not also study in what way he or she may make his or her contribution to the after-war world. We realize now that, had the people been better informed during 1914-1918 of the real needs of the world for collective security and what their re-

Continued on Page Below Col. 1

Senator Wilson: We sanction colossal sums for purposes of destruction; can we not sanction a fraction of these for purposes of construction?

Continued from Page Above

sponsibilities were, the League of Nations idea would have been accepted by the citizens of the United States as well as more strongly supported by the masses in other countries.

Our ignorance and indifference furnished fertile ground for Nazi and Fascist propaganda, for we failed to realize that liberties imposed responsibilities as well as privileges. We allowed our enemies to pursue their own ends, and were all too easily satisfied by the oft repeated assurance that in this manner the world was being protected against the bogey of Communism. We are only able now to think regretfully of the manner in which the Spanish situation was exploited for the benefit of the Dictators, one instance of many.

During the last decade, we have witnessed a miracle in China, which has been re-born as a nation and single-handed has waged a struggle for five long years against a heavily armed and unscrupulous foe. Only recently have our own reverses given to us some slight appreciation of what China has and is enduring, and we are forced to admit that even the democratic powers have hitherto lent their aid to strengthen the forces of reaction within China's borders, as well as the arms of the enemy without.

I was privileged to witness the opening of the United Air Conference in Ottawa, and no onlooker could fail to be impressed by the fact that representatives of 14 nations were seated around the central table. Here, these countries were about to agree to pool their resources of men and material for a supreme war effort in the air, and later, we trust, these same nations may show a like determination to draft plans for an enduring peace.

The Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, who introduced the delegates, uttered warm words of praise for the long resistance of China and the great debt we owe to the U. S. S. R. which has for so long borne the brunt of the German attacks. We are only able to pray that the lessons which we have so painfully learned, may not be forgotten when the nations at last lay down their arms.

On November 5th, 1941, the formation of the Joint War Production Committee was announced.

The work of the Material Co-Ordinating Committee formed in May, 1941, has become of paramount importance and is integrated with that of the combined Raw Materials Board for the United Nations in Washington.

The manner in which these Joint Committees are functioning for the purpose of making war should convince the most doubting that where there is the will to co-operate, the same mechanism may be used to create a world in which the principles of the Atlantic Charter may be implemented, and the four Freedoms of President Roosevelt become something more than a visionary dream. We have grown accustomed to the expenditure of colossal sums for purposes of destruction, and can we not sanction the expenditure of a fraction of these for purposes of construction?

From its foundation, I have been a stanch supporter of the League of Nations and of the principle of collective security, and well remember that in the period which immediately followed the last Great War, everywhere the sense of the futility of the bloodshed and destruction of the four years was so great that all were confident that civilized people would never again take up arms against each other. Alas, few realized that to establish enduring peace required sacrifice, understanding and courage as great as that necessary to wage war. The very means by which we sought to avoid war rendered democratic nations a more easy prey to those who regard war as a means to gain their ends.

The League of Nations, it was stated frequently, should confine itself solely to the social and humanitarian works upon which nations could unite and avoid political issues. We know that the accomplishments of the League in the suppression of the trade in narcotics, of the traffic in women and children, in the elimination of slavery, the prevention of disease and in numerous other directions have been phenomenal, but we also know that one week of war will destroy the work of years.

In the International Labor Office now temporarily located in Montreal, Canada, we have a great organization which, if properly supported, will prove of incalculable value in the postwar period when the unemployment problem in all countries is likely to assume staggering proportions.

In his opening speech at the London Meeting of the Emergency Committee I. L. O. last April, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labor and National Service, said:

"The very existence of the International Labor Office is the result of the spiritual urge existing in the workers' minds. . . . It can be said that it sprang out of the desire of the people in industry to overcome frontiers, language, and racial difficulties, and to make common cause in the great task of achieving an equitable and proper standard of life. Therefore, if it is to be a people's war, it must be a people's peace. . . . As soon as the "cease fire" sounds, there may be a danger of a tremendous reaction. It is, I suggest, then that the statesmen of the world and all those responsible for the leadership of mankind must stand together resolutely and hold on to some form of controls while the foundations of peace, stability, and orderly development, are being worked out.

In the first case we submit to control for self-preservation, and in the second case we must submit to national and international discipline for the sake of the generations yet unborn.

It has been said that the seeds of every war were sown in the settlement of a previous war. If that has been true in the past, cannot we now, by care, equally sow the seeds of lasting peace during and at the end of this war?"

Before the Committee on Reconstruction of the Parliament of Canada, the Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie used these words:

"Few today can regard war as an adventure, and therefore it only becomes tolerable as a crusade with social and economic reform as a banner under which to fight."

The Pan American Union in 1940 completed half a century of existence, which had been filled with practical accomplishments and had consolidated and greatly expanded the ideal of brotherhood. At the dedication of the Pan American Building in Washington in 1910, President Theodore Roosevelt said:

"For centuries our several civilizations grew each in its own way, each sundered from the others, but now we are growing together."

From Geneva, economists have again and again endeavoured to convince an unthinking world that it is impossible for one nation to advance while its neighbour has a much lower standard of living, but each continued upon its course of selfish nationalism. A different idea has now been voiced by some of our public men, but the words of the Under-Secretary of State of the United States, Adolf A. Berle, are noteworthy.

"We are both morally and economically better off as the South American nations strengthen their economic position. Any rise in their standard of living we consider a direct benefit to our country and to our hemispheric security."

Canada has in the past made all too little effort to study the history and social and economic development of the South American and Central American Republics, but is now making a determined effort to overcome the neglect of years.

For the 22 countries of the Western Hemisphere to share a common cause is desirable, but this must never be allowed to develop into a larger American isolationism. This ghastly war may serve a beneficient purpose if it succeeds in shattering for all time the myth that there are superior races, and that the world may be considered in any other manner than as a unit. We are encouraged by the knowledge that thinkers in many countries are drafting plans for re-construction and ways in which there may be a more equitable distribution of resources.

In this hemisphere, we have an enormous surplus of some commodities, particularly wheat, while millions starve, and Canada, as the most important wheat-exporting country, has the opportunity to exercise great influence. We welcomed the Conference called at Washington in 1941 of representatives of the great wheat producing countries, but prior to that, one of our leading economists, Professor Gilbert Jackson of Toronto University, had delivered three lectures based on the text St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans,

"Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."

Professor Jackson's plan is for Canada and other countries to store vast quantities of wheat and at once broadcast to the countries under Hitler's domination that just as soon as that ghastly yoke is removed, food in abundance will be available. Let us imagine what an effect this promise would have upon peoples, worn down by oppression and suffering and with little hope for the future. Some, alas, recall the aftermath of 1914-18, when the seeds of the present trouble were sown. Let us now show generosity and not delay too long.

Each day, we read of wonderful acts of heroism, and the sacrifices of all that life holds dear, for war. We must show the same eagerness to insure peace, for it is better to be the saviours of the world than the masters of it.

Every part of the world can be made safe and happy for its inhabitants through the combined spiritual strength of all right thinking individuals.

Our Great Objective . . .

Our great objective must be by co-operation to get rid of misery and insecurity, to give universal education, universal knowledge and to tear out from our history books the things that prejudice one people against another; to teach that all have a contribution to make to human progress.

We have witnessed the manner in which the Nazi ideology has been all too successfully inculcated in the youth of Germany, and how these boys and girls have been taught to despise kindness and to glory in cruelty. It must be our purpose to show our young people that our ideals are more worthy of their devotion, and demand not only sacrifice for war but also for peace.

In the past, our history books have devoted far too much attention to glorifying those who waged war and far too little to those who have made their valuable contribution to the well-being and progress of mankind. These great men and women of all nations, who have left us a priceless heritage in art, literature, music, medicine and social betterment, belong to the world.

Hitler understood that the children could be easily moulded for his purpose and made to blindly serve the state. For this reason, he took children from their parents, closed the schools where liberal ideas were taught, and killed the teachers or sent them to the living death of the concentration camp. We should at least profit by this and realize that the women especially of our countries have a great opportunity and a great responsibility. Theirs is the privilege to influence the fresh young minds, who may be taught principles of tolerance, an appreciation of the finer things of life and respect for the rights of others, which will help to build a great nation and a better world.

We know of the fierce feuds carried on between families, class, and tribes from generation to generation, and that today these same people live peaceably together. May we not look forward to a time when nations will feel that they also are members of one family, of which the strong members stand ready to defend the weak?

From Senator Wilson's Article.

Spotlight Turned On Boston as Two Top Teams of the East Play Here Tomorrow

Army and B. C. Are Favored To Continue Their Strings

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the fast-traveling football season reaches its halfway mark tomorrow, the full glare of the eastern spotlight will be turned squarely on Boston as the two top-ranking teams of the East play here almost within shouting distance of each other.

Over at the Stadium in Brighton, unbeaten and untied Army returns to face Harvard, fully determined and fully capable of returning the compliment that the Crimson handed to an unbeaten Cadet eleven a year ago, when Harvard won 20-6. And at Fenway Park Boston College goes into its fourth game also undefeated and untied and considered a favorite over the southern gentlemen from Wake Forest, North Carolina.

These are the top games for New England tomorrow, but throughout the section six other unbeaten and untied teams will be staking their records on the gridiron again, for out of the 58 undefeated and untied teams throughout the country, seven are located in New England.

All Are Favored

Oddly enough, all will be favored to continue their strings. Williams, one of the strongest small-college elevens in the Nation, should have no trouble at all with Tufts at Williamstown; Amherst may have hard sledding but should get by Wesleyan in the Little Three opener; Bates takes on thrice-beaten Maine in the start of the State of Maine series; Norwich takes on Middlebury; Brown will try to keep going at the expense of Princeton; and New Hampshire, which has played and won two games, faces Rhode Island State at Durham.

In other games for the local Boston colleges, Boston University will face a favored Bucknell eleven at Nickerson Field in Weston, while Foxy Flumere's Northeastern Huskies, still seeking to catch up after having their first game canceled, will try again at American International College in Springfield.

Other Big Games

Two other big games for New England elevens find Yale wondering what to expect from the Dartmouth Indians in the Bowl at New Haven, and Holy Cross up against a strong North Carolina State team that played Wake Forest to an 0-0 tie last week.

Having leaped into 10th place in the weekly poll of the leading elevens of the country, chiefly through their defeat of North Carolina Naval last Saturday, the B. C. Eagles will throw everything in their offensive book at the southerners in an effort to keep their national ranking. Despite the fact that the invading Deacons are known to be a rugged outfit, it is hard to see anything but a B. C. victory. The Bostonians are bigger, boast the best defense against rushing in the country, and have a larger offensive repertoire.

Naumetz to Play

Eagle adherents were cheered today with the news that Center Fred Naumetz, one of the best in the business, will be able to play and again pivot the strong B. C. frontier. Although Coach Denny Myers has named no starting lineup, it is not too much to expect that the familiar Furbush-Bouley-Fiorentino - Naumetz - Canale-Repko-Currivan line will start in front of the Boudreau-Holovak-Connolly-Mangene backfield. In this array Mangene, former Malden High flash, is the only newcomer. Boudreau started at quarterback last week in place of the injured Eddie Doherty, and although Ed is ready to play, Myers figured Boudreau has earned the starting call.

Walt Holmer's path as a new head coach at Boston University has been anything but a bed of roses, chiefly because he has had to rely so much upon help from his freshmen. It is possible that three yearlings may be called upon to start against Bucknell in the Terrier backfield alone, which means that the B. U. eleven loses an edge right there in experience. If they don't lose the ball game as well, you can chalk it up to the eccentricity of the present season.

Major Opposition

Brown's game at Princeton finds the Bruins up against what might be called their first major opposition. Having defeated Rhode Island, Columbia, and Lafayette, Skip Stahley's eleven is headed for a Tiger team that last week tied Penn. If Brown's backfield ace and candidate for All-America honors, Bob Margarita, is back to normal and has a good day, it should be a Brown victory. Incidentally, Brown has a placement kicker who may come in handy tomorrow. He is Jay Pattee, who has not missed in his 13 tries this fall, and whose straight converson record now stands at 23.

In other games for New England teams Bowdoin and Colby play the other half of the State of Maine series opener, Connecticut goes to Springfield, Coast Guard plays at Trinity, and Massachusetts State is host to a Worcester Tech squad that has yet to win a game.

Starting Times Of Local Games

Harvard vs. Army at Harvard Stadium. 2:30 p. m.

Boston College vs. Wake Forest at Fenway Park. 2 p. m.

Boston University vs. Bucknell at Nickerson Field. 2 p. m.

Osmanski States Players Will Do Utmost for Halas

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—What effect will Coach George Halas' departure to the Navy have on the National Champion Bears?

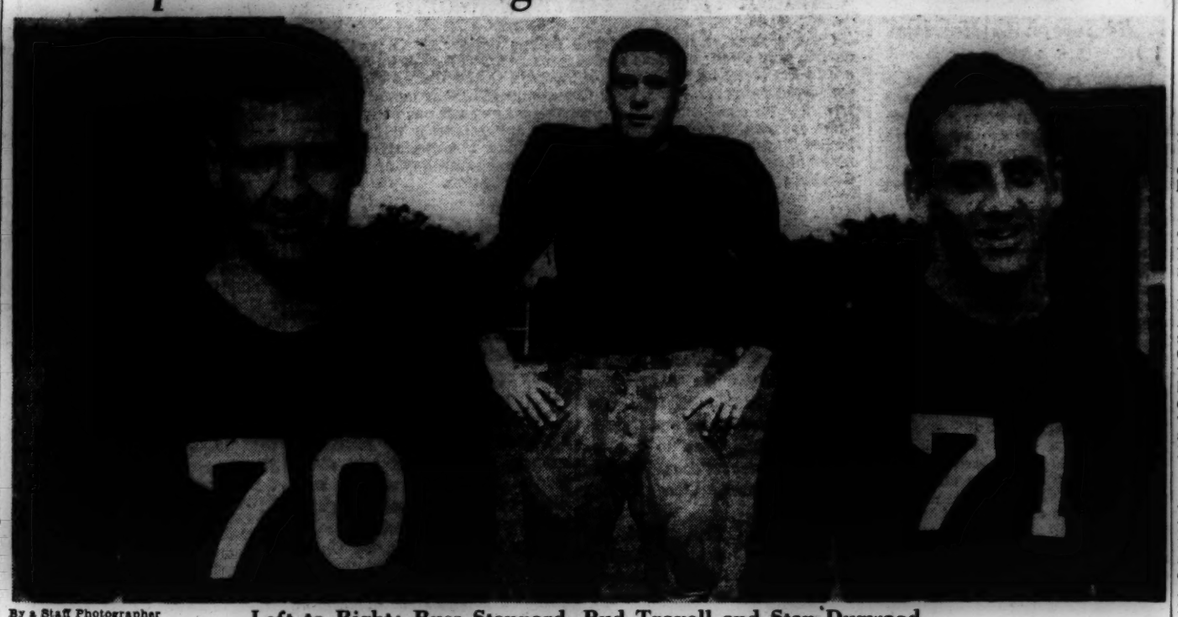
Bill Osmanski, veteran back, summed it up this way:

"We'll all play our heads off every game just as though George were with us. What we'll miss most are those short talks he made before every game—simple, earnest talks that we came to expect just like putting on your uniform. Those little chats were the final touch which sent us out on the field keyed to give our best."

Specht in Air Corps

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Bobby Specht, Superior, Wis., national figure skating champion appearing with an ice show here, has announced that he has enlisted in the U. S. Army Air Corps. He is expected to be called to active duty in about three months.

Hopes to Make Yardage Between Them in Stadium



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Russ Stannard, Bud Troxell and Stan Durwood

Troxell is the former Dartmouth fullback who played against Harvard here last year and tomorrow afternoon he will face Harvard again, but this time in the uniform of the United States Military Academy. Stannard and Durwood are rugged Harvard linemen who will have the task of stopping the Troxell plunges into the center of the line.

Frankie Sinkwich Again Seen As Best Grid Player in South

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Who is the best football player in the South this year? That's a hard one to answer, what with Jack Jenkins, Vanderbilt's ace fullback, Tulane's Lou Thomas, Georgia's Frankie Sinkwich, Lamar Davis and Charlie Trippi, Alabama's Johnny August and Joe Domnanovich, and Kentucky's touchdown twins, Meeks and Kuhn, around.

All things considered, however, this corner must give the nod to Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia's captain and tailback, who operates equally well at fullback when Charlie Trippi, sophomore ace, comes in at tailback. The reason is: every Georgia opponent focuses their defense on Sinkwich, and yet "Fireball Frankie" continues to shine.

Led the Nation

Last year an overzealous South Carolina eleven turned their attention to Sinkwich so powerfully that Frankie was sent to the sidelines with a broken jaw. Nothing daunted, Frankie had a special headgear fashoned, so he could play, and he proceeded to amass one of the most amazing ground-gaining totals of any back in southern football history. In fact, he led the nation in this respect with 1,103 yards, running 209 times for another record. His completed passes totaled over 700 yards.

When the Bulldogs played Columbia in New York last year, Frankie told the Georgia publicity man, "If you will get me in all of the New York papers before the game, I'll see that I am in them after the game." The publicity man fulfilled his part of the bargain, and Frankie did the rest. Folks might think Frankie a little cocky from this. However, he is not. He just believes in himself, and his teammates. And to prove that his teammates consider him an excellent team man, they elected him captain this year.

A Marked Man

In each of Georgia's five games this year, Sinkwich—because of his record—has been the marked man by the opposition. They seem to delight in blocking and tackling Frankie harder than any other Georgia player. But Frankie just refuses to stay down. After the game with Jacksonville Naval Air Station, he aided materially in Georgia's 40-0 route with Davidson, although playing only 20 minutes.

When Tulane's coach, "Little Monk" Simons, made the statement before the Georgia game: "My boys are going into All-America Frankie's yard with the idea of taking a pop at him," Georgia supporters became irate. They felt that Frankie had been the target for too many "pops" already. They did not at first understand that Simons didn't mean that literally, for he is too clean a sport to think of such a thing.

Told of the reaction to his statement, Simons amusedly explained: "Maybe their definition for 'pop' and mine is different. Mine means a legitimate, enthusiastic effort to stop him. And by my definition, we are still going to take a pop at him." After taking a 40-0 lacing, Simons, before the New Orleans Monday Quarterbacks' meeting, said, "My boys did take a pop at him (Sinkwich). We lost, but they had him on the ground several times, you know." Pointing out that Sinkwich is just a boy like his own players, Simons added, however, "But he's just a lot better"; and, "in my book, Sinkwich is the back of the year."

Gains Respect

Despite the concerted attention Frankie gets every Saturday, he continues to play his share of every game, refuses to be disconcerted, and gains the admiration and respect of his opponents. He continues to gain plenty of yards, score plenty of touchdowns, throw passes for touchdowns, blocks for the other backs, and with it all—stand high in the estimate of his teammates. Truly, the Croat youth from Youngstown, Ohio, is the cream of southern football, and should be all-America by any fair standard this year, as he was last.

He reports for active duty as an officer with the United States Marines in January, and from all accounts the "Leathernecks" will not have to worry about their fighting traditions being upheld with "Fireball Frankie" calling the signals and carrying the ball.

* * *

Dew Drops from Dixie—What bids fair to be the best game of the year will see Alabama's great line pitted against Georgia's spectacular scoring machine in Atlanta, Oct. 31 . . . Duke reduced its traveling squad to 28 men, the smallest in history, for the Colgate affair at Buffalo . . . Their 34-0 upset would indicate that quality and not quantity rode with those 28.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Move Made to Eliminate Any Problems of Transportation

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Army-Navy football game, a victim of its own popularity, has been shunted from Philadelphia's mammoth stadium to the Naval Academy's 22,000-seat arena as a war economy measure by President Roosevelt.

In a season during which other gridiron contests have shown a drastic falling off in attendance, the battle of the two service elevens was expected to draw its customary 100,000 spectators and the President last night ordered the transfer to save tires and gasoline and to keep the railroads open for more important travel.

The White House statement which accompanied the announcement warned that tickets for the classic be sold "only to residents of Annapolis—not to outsiders" and hinted that the game might be the last meeting of the two for the duration of the war by saying that "the game was scheduled before war was declared and its cancellation at this late date undoubtedly would cause great disappointment."

16,000 Population

Annapolis, capital of Maryland, had a population of slightly more than 13,000 in 1940 and is believed near 16,000 now. Last year at Philadelphia 98,824 persons watched Navy defeat the Army, 14 to 6.

The White House statement warned specifically against persons living in Baltimore and Washington obtaining pasteboards for the game and said that only such members of the student body and officials of the U. S. Military Academy as were needed for the contest would be permitted to travel to Annapolis.

Last year 42 special trains were needed to move the civilian spectators to Philadelphia and 14 additinoal trains brought the Cadets from the two competing institutions.

Series Started in 1891

The series was started in 1891 at Annapolis with the second game played at West Point the following year. It returned to the Navy's home field in 1893 for the last time until now with the Middies triumphing, 6 to 4, before 10,000 spectators, an increase of 7,000 over the crowd which witnessed the inaugural.

Since then, however, it has become the nation's most glamorous gridiron spectacle with 110,000 seeing the 21-21 tie in Chicago in 1926 and 102,000 watching the 1936 battle in Philadelphia.

Despite rumors of a probable transfer of the game, the actual switch apparently was a surprise to athletic officials at West Point.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence M. Jones, the West Point Graduate Manager, said that until the close of business yesterday his staff was busy accepting reservations for the game in the belief that it would be played in Philadelphia.

There was no immedite indication how many tickets had been sold and how or when the money would be refunded.

Earlier this season both schools displayed ingenuity in bringing their student bodies to games without overtaxing the already crowded transportation facilities by use of river boat steamers.

The Army Cadets were brought to New York for the game with Columbia by a Hudson River excursion vessel while the Middies saw the Navy-Yale tussle in Baltimore after a Chesapeake Bay boat ride. Use of the boats to move the West Pointers to either Annapolis or Philadelphia, however, would entail traveling on the open seas and the plan never was considered seriously.

Skating at Arena

Since the Bruins hockey team has changed plans and will not practice at the Boston Arena tomorrow noon, the ice surface will be in readiness for public skating beginning tomorrow morning and three times daily thereafter.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Freddie Hutchinson, promising Detroit Tiger pitcher, enlisted for a four-year hitch in the Navy.

Three Years Ago

Tennessee, untied, unbeaten and unscored upon, was voted the best football team in the country in the Associated Press' second football poll of the season.

Five Years Ago

Clint Frank highlighted Yale's 9-0 victory over Cornell with a 68-yard touchdown run.

Returns to Home Sector

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—Louis Joseph Pisano, 20-year-old Industrial Arts student at N. C. State and a big cog in the Wolfpack grid machine, will be right at home in the Holy Cross game at Worcester, Mass., Saturday.

The 195-pound sophomore fullback was an all-Western Massachusetts halfback when he played at Agawam, Mass., High and set a new prep football scoring record for the State with 152 points in 1940. Coach "Doc" Newton said Pisano would see action against the Crusaders and might start at fullback.

Also En Route

Also en route north today for intersectional tilts were two other southern conference members, Duke and Wake Forest, who will take on Pittsburgh and Boston College, respectively, tomorrow.

Wake Forest may get a line on what to expect in the Clemson game next week when the Deacons tangle with Boston College. The Eagles took the measure of Clemson two weeks ago 14 to 7, but Wake Forest already knew next week's foe would be tough—as evidenced by Clemson's 18-6 triumph yesterday over South Carolina.

Undefeated North Carolina is en route to New Orleans where it will seek its first win over Tulane since 1937, when the Tar Heels pulled a 13-0 upset.

Western Maryland

Furman, thrice beaten and winner to date only over George Washington, will have a tough assignment at Tennessee. Maryland will be at near full strength for its Saturday night game with Western Maryland in the Baltimore Stadium.

Virginia will be the scene of all the strictly conference business this week end with Virginia Military Institute heavily favored over Richmond at Richmond, Virginia Tech over Washington and Lee at Lynchburg and William and Mary over George Washington at Williamsburg.

The Citadel and Davidson have open dates.

Canadiens Beat Bruins in Game

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens scored a decisive 6-2 victory over their National Hockey League rivals, Boston's Bruins, in a wide-open exhibition game last night. More than 2,000 fans turned out for the pre-season tilt.

Gordie Drillon of the Canadiens moved into his old Toronto Maple Leaf form to drive two goals past Frankie Brimsek and lead the marksmen of the night. Harvey Jackson and Buzz Boll shot the Boston scores, with Bill Cowley setting up both plays.

The Cardinals played to more fans on the road than at home. The difference is approximately 200,000.

Little Chance Given Harvard Against Strong Cadet Eleven

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Both Army and Harvard went through final dress rehearsal today for tomorrow's encounter in the Stadium. The players merely brushed up on polish and ran through signals. There is much more could be done, but time has run out and the two are now in readiness to meet head on, in their 38th contest.

Naturally the invading West Point Cadets are favored to win. Their record to date and greater experience of individuals warrants that. The element of surprise which Harvard may offer is the thing most unknown.

It would not be amiss to expect Harvard to hold off the vaunted Army attack through the early stages of the game. Unless the Cadets have a surprise or two of their own in stock, the Crimson has worked long and hard behind closed doors seeking out defenses with which to match the offense as put on by the visiting Hank Mazur, Bud Troxell and company.

Players in Doubt

Late today there was some question whether Harvard would have the services of the shifty little freshman back, Leo Flynn and Army came here with Ralph Hill elusive back, a questionable starter. Another Army stalwart in doubt is Jim Kelleher, the end.

Harvard still has its troubles in the guard positions and the shifting this week of George Hibbard from tackle to left guard is an indication of the extent to which Coach Dick Harlow is going to bolster matters. Against Dartmouth he ran defensive and offensive men in and out of the game trying to plug openings and probably will do the same tomorrow.

There is nothing new about West Point sending good teams to Boston, but the present aggregation is better than good, it is undefeated and untied and ranking alongside Boston College as the best in the East at the current writing. With the Eagles playing Wake Forest at Fenway Park tomorrow, Boston fans have the two ranking teams of the East here on the same afternoon.

Good Crowd Seen

There always has been glamor in the connection with the Cadets and the box office indicates the best crowd of the season due to watch developments in the Stadium. There will be none of the usual color of the spectacular marching of the Cadets for they will not attend, but the Army and Navy forces training at Harvard, some 4,000, will parade into the game in place of the Cadets.

Nothing has happened at Soldiers Field behind the closed doors of secret practice to change opinion that Army should win. On the other hand, the progress of the West Point eleven has been steadily toward improvement each week end, and having easily defeated Lafayette, Cornell, and Columbia in turn, the Cadets today look every part the winner.

No radical changes have been announced in Harvard's probable starting line-up, but Dick Harlow reserves the right to make last-minute alterations in his setup to meet what emergencies he may feel are at hand. No team has pushed the Army around this year on the ground and even the great Paul Governali, Columbia passing ace, was completely surrounded all afternoon by hard-charging Army linemen and completed only 10 passes out of 28 tries. The Cadets won 34 to 6, and had two more touchdowns called back.

Harvard Attack?

To date this season no one has called the Harvard ground attack powerful nor the passing attack even a threat. With that in view there is little on which to base giving Harvard anything more than an uncomfortable afternoon tomorrow. With Army playing Penn next week and Notre Dame the week following, the Crimson is a good so-called trial horse.

Against Dartmouth Harvard found many weaknesses and faults upon examining the after-game movie. Much work has been done for improvement and the attack has been bolstered by the return of Jackie Comeford, passer, and the defense has been helped by the return of Sid Smith, guard, and Steve Mallett, tackle.

Back in 1934, Harlow's first year here, Army swarmed all over the Crimson to win 27 to 6. Prospects of a similar route are in evidence tomorrow, but final decision will be reserved until the two teams actually clash.

Army Has Stars

West Point has much the better known football players with such stars as Mazur, Hill, Troxell, and Jarrell to mention a few backs and on the line are Robin Olds, Tom Mersereau, McGlachlin Hatch, Fran Merritt and Myslinski.

There are potential stars in the Crimson line-up such as Russ Stannard, Comeford, Cowen, Perkins, Cleo O'Donnell and others, but few have really made names for themselves facing the overwhelming opposition on the schedule this year.

You can't beat the Harvard Stadium to see a football game in however, and who knows what the game might bring so long as there is a word upset still lurking along the lines of a gridiron?

Annual Dinner Of Varsity Men

A more serious trend of speech-making will be the order at the annual Harvard Varsity Club dinner tonight. The principal speakers will be Dr. James P. Baxter, President of Williams College, and Col. Philip Hayes, Chief of Staff of the First Service Command. The first will speak on "England in War Time" and Colonel Hayes will dwell on football and the war and reminiscences of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Others on the program are Head Coach Richard C. Harlow, and captain of the team, Donald Forte. Richard C. Floyd, Varsity Club President, will preside and William R. Rand, former track captain, will be toastmaster.

Canadiens Ready This Year

MONTREAL, Oct. 23 (AP)—Three years ago the Montreal Canadiens embarked on a plan to infuse youngsters into their National Hockey League club, and officials advised all and sundry not to expect a Staney Cup threat but to look forward to a fast, aggressive team.

A lot of hockey has passed by the boards since then and, as the club prepares for the start of the 1942-43 campaign, the word about the Canadiens is that they now are out of the elementary stage and will be tough.

Let Coach Dick Irwin explain it: "We have a more experienced and better balanced team, and rookies who started with me three years ago are now reaching their peak." He has reserved third in the standing for his Canadiens, behind the Detroit Red Wings and the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Probably the one man Irvin is counting on most is Gordie Drillon, former sharpshooting right winger who came to the Canadiens in a deal with Toronto this fall.

"Gordie's sniping will win us a lot of games like those we lost last season by one or two goals, and unless something unexpected happens, I think he'll be good for 25 goals."

The sale of Bert Gardiner to Chicago Hawks has assured Paul Bibeaut of the goaling assignment.

Up front, Drillon will likely be centered by Buddy O'Connor, shifty member of last year's Razzle-Dazzle line, with Ray Getliffe on left wing. "Toe" Blake will pivot the second line, with Joe Benoit again working with him on the right flank and either Murph Chamberlain or Bob Carragher on the left. Carragher, a small, rugged type of player, was in the Quebec Senior League last season.

Demers Back

For a third line Elmer Lach and Tony Demers, who missed most of last season due to injuries, will work at center and right wing, respectively, while the third man may be Maurice Richard, an amateur.

Richard has not signed a pro contract yet, but it is believed he will be brought up as insurance against loss of players through selective service call-ups.

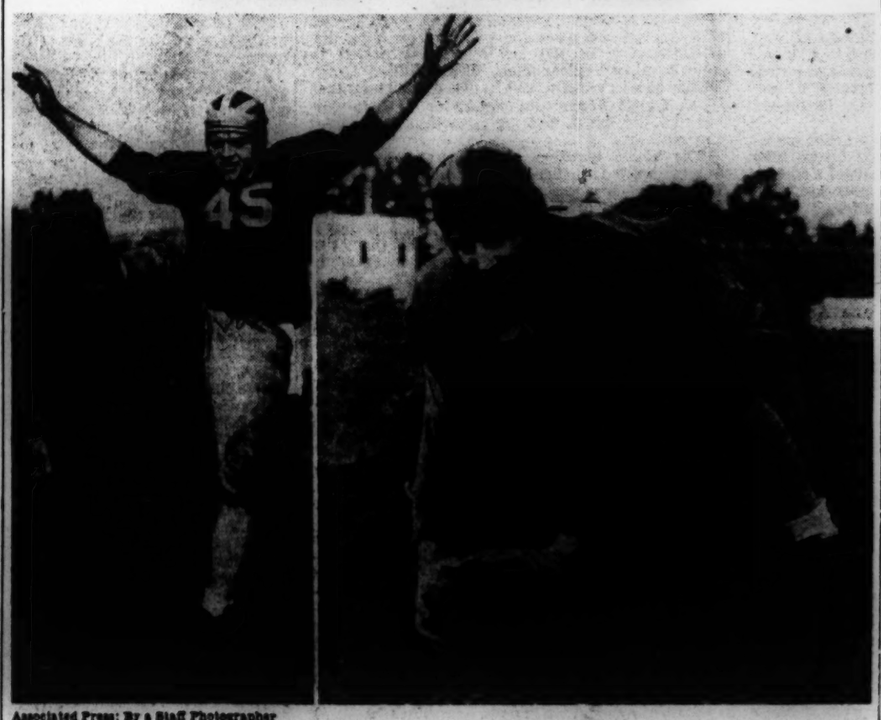
One of the question marks confronting Irvin is whether Terry Reardon will be available. Reardon proved valuable to the Canadiens last season, and if he returns there is talk of his working in place of O'Connor with Drillon and Getliffe.

Set on Defense

The Canadiens seem set on defense with Cliff Goupille, Butch Bouchard, and Jack Portland available from last year's line-up. Then there is Leo Lamoureux, last season with Washington, and Veteran Charlie Sands, who has been showing up well since being converted from a right winger.

Of last year's line-up, Irvin has lost four men. Ken Reardon, Pete Morin, Jim Haggarty, and John Quilty have all gone to the armed forces, while Gerry Heffernan has quit the game.

In Action on Local Fields



Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

Co-Capt. Mike Holovak of Boston College, left, and Center Dave Gold of Boston University are due to see plenty of action tomorrow as the Eagles meet Wake Forest at Fenway Park and the Terriers play Bucknell at Weston. Holovak, who has done most of the ground gaining for the Eagles this season, is being touted for All-America honors, while Gold is one of the few B. U. experienced holdovers from a year ago.

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Junior League of Boston Prints a Guidebook For Service Men—And They Do Need One

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Where can I go on my leave in Boston? How do I get there? How much will it cost?"

About a year and a half ago, Henrietta Bruce Sharon bumped square into these questions every time she turned around while doing a series of newspaper articles on the Army camps and harbor forts adjacent to the city. Boys from the Midwest and the South, as soon as they had answered her reporter's queries, started in with questions of their own. In reply she wrote out careful answers and directions for them, usually in the little address books they invariably carried.

She recognized a real need to be met. She considered having some directions mimeographed. Just a drop in the bucket, she decided. Then she thought of the Boston Junior League to which she belongs, and its willingness to do any needed war service. She offered to prepare a booklet if the League would sponsor the printing.

The Book Is Ready

The result is a handbook, "Boston Through a Magnifying Glass," 10,000 copies of which will be ready for distribution this week end. They are free. There is not a line of advertising in them. They are designed first and last for the servicemen themselves, and it is Miss Sharon's earnest intention that future editions remain so, although, from time to time, additions and subtractions will be made in their contents, bringing them up to date.

Yes, there will be future editions, in lots of many thousands, and the Junior League means to see to it that they continue non-commercial and non-political. No one is getting anything out of them but the servicemen for whom they are intended. The Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy will distribute them to incoming ships and at the camps.

Requests have already come from other cities in America and Canada that Miss Sharon prepare similar booklets for them. One has also come from England—to compile a booklet for the use of men of the American Armed Forces on leave in London. She expects to prepare an outline for this, enabling an American resident of London to make the actual compilation of material.

First-Hand Information

Information in the Boston book is reliable and accurate. Miss Sharon knows, because she gathered it herself. Before listing a hotel, restaurant, or hamburgerie and its prices she visited it, had a meal, and then walked to the nearest subway or bus line to check the distance. She took no chances on including places that were not of the sort the listing represented them to be. There are no strings tied to the list. It simply includes places about which she thought the servicemen would like to know.

She tried to find a simple map of Boston to incorporate in the book, but there was none available of the simple kind she knew would be most useful. So, with characteristic resourcefulness, she drew one herself. It gives the principal streets, and directions for getting places all start from the Park Street subway station.

The booklet is not hard reading either. There is a cheery breeziness about its title and contents. On the cover, below "Boston Through a Magnifying Glass," is the line, "What Price Liberty—or Leave—on That Week End in Boston." Below the picture of a magnifying glass with glimpse of the city showing through is another line reading, "To Arm Our Forces With Information."

Index Is Amusing

Here's a sample of the index:

A—for All is not quiet on the Eastern Front (see Arrivals).

B—for Bivouac (see Lodgings and Hotels).

C—for Come and get it (see Cafeterias).

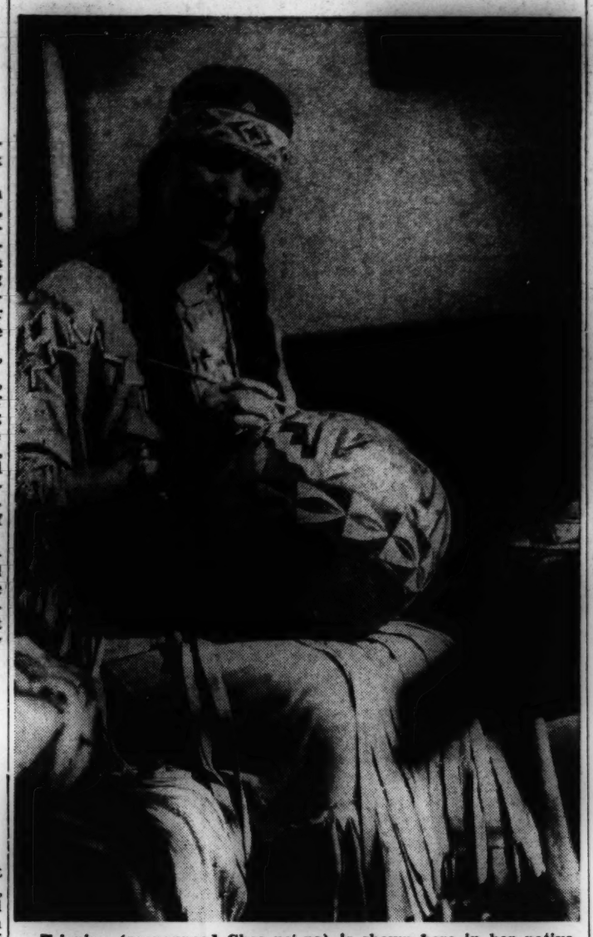
D—for Dunking (see Hamburgeries).

Next comes an outline under the heading "The Inexpensive Week End." Assuming the soldier has a date, it tells him where to dine and dance inexpensively on Saturday night and suggests free concerts and visits to the museum for Sunday afternoon, with subway or bus transportation back and forth. The soldier who follows, substantially, these suggestions will spend just $7. "The Medium Week End" lists entertainment, lodging, etc., costing $15, and "The Expensive Week End," that costing $25.

Lodgings under $1 are given in a separate list, followed by hotels, restaurants, hamburgeries, cafeterias, night spots, theaters, "Boston Idols"—the Common, Customs House, Faneuil Hall, Louisburg Square, and such landmarks—entertainment "For the Athlete," "For the Highbrow"; and Churches, one of each denomination.

Under the heading "If Necessary" are listed barbers, bookstores, cleaners, gifts, legal aid, shower baths, and clubs for servicemen; under "Girls" the centers where young women serve as hostesses, and, under "Life with Father and Mother," the places where application may be made for home entertainment. There is also a list of clubs for officers.

The booklet represents the patriotic service of an American girl backed by a group of others like her who want the men in our military services to have the best that their city can offer when they visit it on leave.



Tsianina (pronounced Chee-ne'-na) is shown here in her native costume which, today, she has exchanged for the more conventional dress. But she always wears the beaded headband and she retains, among her friends, the Indian custom of being known only by the given name, whose translation is Wild Flower.

Tsianina's Life Has Had One Central Theme, The Indian's Gift to American Life

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When you look for the touch of red in the oil painting which hangs opposite Tsianina's front door—Ruskin said always to look for the touch of red in an oil—it turns out to be the blouse worn by an Indian shepherd of sheep. He stands quietly amidst his flock, with the unrestored ruins of San Fernando Mission in the background, and beyond that, half lost in haze, the mountains of the California coastal range.

Tsianina's home in Burbank, city of modern San Fernando Valley, has the same grand mountains for background, but her home is the comfortable sort of place that any American woman, abreast of our times, would enjoy. Only incidental touches recall her background as the daughter of a Cherokee chief. Only sheet music, profusely present on the piano, recalls her distinguished career as singer of Charles Wakefield Cadman's greatly admired Indian songs.

How She Began

Today Tsianina is an active, eager worker in the Indian's behalf. But how she met Mr. Cadman in the first place, and so came to such fame that her many scrapbooks bulge with laudatory newspaper notices, is a good beginning for this story.

"My piano teacher asked me one day why I didn't cultivate my voice," she said. "He took me to a man who heard me sing, then offered me a two-year scholarship if I would promise to work hard. This man knew Mr. Cadman, and when Mr. Cadman was coming to give concerts in Colorado, my teacher suggested that he employ me to sing his songs."

Mr. Cadman did. Previously white singers had interpreted them, but the appearance of an Indian girl who could sing them well was pleasing not only to the composer but to his audiences. She had studied singing only six months when she made a trial appearance with him in a little town near Colorado Springs, but soon she was singing with ease and beauty.

When Tsianina told me that for her first performance with Mr. Cadman she memorized 15 songs overnight, I gasped. But she went on to say that for the Indian, singing is as natural as breathing. It used to be that an Indian boy, for instance, would know 600 songs by the time he was 8 years old, and always when someone visited another village, the first question asked on his return would be, "How many new songs did you learn?"

Fancy the thrills and triumphs that came with Tsianina's career, remembering that the winner of laurels was the daughter of a race forgotten and not understood!

Born on an Oklahoma reservation, early orphaned and raised in Denver by sympathetic friends in the Indian Bureau, from the moment her singing days began she walked the happy path of song from fame to further fame. But what always mattered with this daughter of a chief was that her career enabled her to tell the world what gifts of inspiration the Indian has to offer all who listen.

"When the very first white men came to America," she told me, "our wise men told us that we must not fight them. They knew that a new era had come for this continent, and told us to lay down our arms. They said that we must learn to live with the white men and to go on with them toward the future.

"It is one thing to walk with the white man," she continued, "and another to be forced to walk behind him. If the Indian has been misunderstood, it is because he has not been given a chance to walk with the white man, and his nature is such that when he feels he is not wanted, he will not push himself ahead."

Tsianina is a life member of the Board of Directors of the School of American Research at Santa Fe. From an experience during a recent Board meeting she recalled an illuminating anecdote.

Needed Indian Aid

The school was wanting to record the meaning of certain sand paintings, and invited some local Indians to explain them. But no information was forthcoming.

"Don't you see," one of the Board members finally said to one of the silent Indians, "we only know what the white man thinks about these sand paintings: we need you to tell us what they really mean."

"That is different," said the Indian. "We will tell you all we know."

So the first point for comprehending the Indian, according to Tsianina, is to seek the Indian's point of view. Callous government officials, writers seeking notoriety, and shallow thinkers have presumed to tell what is in the red man's mind. Only rarely has the Indian himself been asked.

The Indian is profoundly religious, but he has found the disparity between precept and practice on the part of many missionaries a barrier to accepting Christianity. He cannot understand Sabbath worship; every day is God's day to him. To the Indian out of sorts with his neighbor or himself, the "medicine man's" first question—and "medicine man" is an un-Indian term made up by the white man—is almost sure to be, "What have you done to displease God?"

Relies on God's Care

Nature bespeaks God's presence to the Indian. Great Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire, for instance, he calls "The Smile of the Great Spirit," although "Force" might be a better translation of the term than "Great Spirit." To the Indian God is the caretaker.

One thing looms sure upon today's horizon: That in this new era of vital spiritual values upon which we know that all must enter if civilization is to be saved, a common ground for obtaining the Indian's co-operation is seen.

"The Indian knows that Western civilization offers many advantages, and he wants them," Tsianina told me. "But he will not accept them if it means losing his own. He wants the spiritual advantages of modern times, when only the ma-

Eager for Mutual Understanding

Join the Brigade—Send Cookies to Rookies

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You know a serviceman somewhere, someone who loves to get mail. And with the holidays coming, Thanksgiving and Christmas well on their way, it's time to plan boxes of holiday cheer for the boys away from home. So send them mail they can eat—boxes of homemade cookies.

Men in Army khaki, in Marine olive drab and in Navy blue all love the cookies Mom used to bake when they were at home. So get down the cookie sheets and start your baking. Make the cookies hearty, the easy-to-pack variety that travel well. We've picked our recipes carefully. They're sugar-savers and will keep for a long time in boxes for boys in camp.

If you haven't a husband, brother, nephew, cousin or son in the service, no doubt you've heard about the Cookie Brigade idea. It started in California where 6,000 women in Oakland and about 15,000 more in San Francisco enlisted to send cookies to men in our armed forces. They pledged themselves to do a generous baking job once a month and to send cookies to camps, United Service organizations and troop trains. The idea caught on. The Cookie Brigade has grown and grown, and thousands of boys in service are receiving boxes of cookies in all parts of the world. Your canteen class, your club, or sewing circle might like to make cookies for the boys, not because Uncle Sam doesn't feed his soldiers well, but because a box of goodies from home helps keep morale right up to snuff. Contact your local United Service Organization. It will tell you where your cookies can be used.

Molasses Hermits

½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
1 cup molasses
3 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon baking soda
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon ginger (or 1 teaspoon cinnamon and 1 teaspoon cloves)
1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup sour milk or buttermilk
1 cup raisins or chopped prunes

Cream together shortening and sugar; add beaten egg. Add molasses, and cream thoroughly. Sift together flour, soda, baking powder, spice, and salt and add to creamed mixture alternately with sour milk. Add raisins or prunes. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 10 minutes. Makes 7½ dozen 2-inch cookies.

Filled Cookie Squares

½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon almond extract
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
½ cup light corn sirup or honey
1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
1 egg, beaten
¾ cup jam (or marmalade, mincemeat, chopped figs, or dates)

Blend shortening and extracts. Add corn sirup, mixing well. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and spices. Add to shortening and mix until crumbly. Add beaten egg, blending well. Spread half the dough in the bottom of a greased 7x12-inch pan. Spread jam or other filling over dough. Cover with remaining dough. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Cut in squares. Makes 2½ dozen 1x2½-inch squares.

Peanut Favorites

½ cup shortening
½ cup peanut butter
½ cup sugar
½ cup light corn sirup
1 egg, well beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
Chopped peanuts

Cream together shortening, peanut butter, sugar and corn sirup. Add well-beaten egg and vanilla extract. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to first mixture, blending until mixture is smooth. Chill until firm. Form into balls about the size of walnuts and roll in chopped peanuts. Bake on a greased cookie sheet in a moderate oven (350° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 6 dozen cookies.

Prune Sweets

½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar (white or brown)
½ cup dark molasses
1 large egg
½ cup buttermilk
3 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups chopped cooked prunes
½ cup chopped nut meats
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
½ teaspoon lemon extract

Cream shortening with sugar and molasses. Beat in egg. Mix and sift the flour, baking soda, salt and baking powder. Add dry ingredients alternately with the buttermilk. Add the chopped cooked prunes, chopped nut meats, and flavorings. Mix thoroughly and drop on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 4 dozen medium-sized cookies.

Tips on Mailing Cookies

1. Wrap cookies individually in heavy waxed paper.
2. Pack them closely in a tightly closed box.
3. Stuff any extra space with loose paper.
4. Wrap box with heavy paper and tie securely with strong string.
5. Write or print address clearly, giving full military address.
6. Do not enclose a letter or note.

Women Urged to Widen Influence in Framing Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Women's clubs are speaking up for women's rights these days as their members leave their homes for more and more kinds of war duties. This new note of feminism was sounded in resolutions adopted by the Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting here recently, and in a number of addresses made at that meeting.

Although the Federation represents mainly home women in its membership of about 2,000,000, it is expressing itself now with the spirit of an organization of "career women" on the subject of woman's place in the councils of government.

Not Receiving Recognition

Women are not receiving rightful recognition on policy-forming committees, a resolution adopted by the board here declared plainly. "The board protests to the President against such discrimination and urges the appointment of qualified women to policy-forming committees of the various departments and agencies of government," the resolution concludes.

The Federation's president, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, made a personal appeal, to the clubwomen to work for the recognition of women in their own communities. Mrs. Whitehurst is herself a home woman, wife of a Maryland manufacturer, yet her address to the board members was a call to more active participation in government.

"Be on the alert," she said. "Take more interest in political elections. Scrutinize the men and women who desire election to public office. Sponsor women for places on various boards of public institutions. Elect more women to public offices."

But by no means did Mrs. Whitehurst present the appointment and election of women to office as a goal in itself. The big issue, as she defined it, is the preservation of the democratic form of government despite the pressures of war for a totalitarian economy. She cited as an example of a trend away from democracy an effort to relegate women's organizations to a secondary place in a newer setup planned under political direction. Women should be on guard against any subtle effort to break down democratic voluntary organizations, said Mrs. Whitehurst.

Another appeal for more feminine heads in government councils came from Miss Mary Anderson, director of the United States Women's Bureau.

"Women representatives on local, state, and national planning committees should be sought," said Miss Anderson. "It is a natural development of your community responsibilty that you help form policies protecting the welfare of working women."

Need of Vigilance

Miss Anderson looked ahead and warned women to be on guard against a postwar reaction which would deny them gains they have made in this period.

Eager to fulfill new war duties, the clubwomen invited high executives of government and industry to address their meeting and tell them of needs to be met. Among those who spoke were Harold N. Graves, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury; Joseph B. Eastman, director of the United States Office of Defense Transportation; William P. Witherow, president of the National Manufacturers Association, and James M. Landis, director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense. That they might get inspiration from the accomplishments of the women of England, the American clubwomen invited Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor of Great Britain, to their speaker's platform and gave her story the closest attention.

After hearing the need for more nurses, presented by Miss Katharine Faville, of the National Nursing Council for War Service, the club executives agreed to urge their member clubs to take part in the effort to recruit 20,000 student nurses to take the places of those going into military service. Mrs. Whitehurst, who herself graduated in nursing during World War I, announced a Federation program designed to make scholarships available to student nurses. The General Federation recognizes that the armed forces have priority on nurses as in other fields, and will encourage eligible nurses to join the Red Cross First Reserve, chief source for Army and Navy nurses. At the same time it will endeavor to replenish the drain which military enlistments make on the supply of nurses for civilians by its scholarship program and by sponsoring nursing classes.

Insurance Selling Growing Field for Women

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

You women entering business to help the war effort: don't overlook the life-insurance business—the selling end, not merely office work.

Selective Service and essential jobs in industry are reducing the pool of men to replenish "conventional" sales crews in every insurance company and agency in the nation. Executives in the business are awakening to the need for recruiting women and are being honest enough to admit that they should have been encouraging women even in "normal" times to sell.

Prejudice against women selling is disintegrating under the war demand and under the discovery that women comprise a market as yet unexploited and that pioneering saleswomen have sold as much as 90 per cent of insurance sold to women.

If money alone talks, compensation to women in this field is far beyond the average. Sis Hoffman, the first woman to join the "Million-Dollar" Roundtable, for writing at least a million-dollar total in each of four years, is high producer for her company, Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

As a market, women are increasing their holdings due to war jobs and the greater budgetary control while men folks are off to the wars.

Even before the war's fillip, women were credited with owning 70 per cent of the nation's private wealth, 65 per cent of the accounts in mutual savings banks, half of the shares in General Motors, U. S. Steel, and Pennsylvania Railroad; and 40 per cent of the nation's 30,000,000 homes.

Women make up 43 per cent of all stockholders in American corporations, pay 80 per cent of all inheritance taxes, comprise as many as 40 per cent of all investment-bond customers, bequeath 48 per cent of all legacies large enough to be subject to taxation, and are beneficiaries of more than 90 per cent of all life-insurance bequests and annuities.

The persistent male may have earned for the life-insurance business an unjustified reputation for being made up of pests and bores. In any event, responsible leaders rest their positive and confident attitude on figures showing that when a prospect resents an agent's advances, it usually betrays resentment at being forced to examine a poorly planned or unplanned estate. Thus agents feel justified in "insisting" that every bread-winner make the most out of his income.

Without the war boom, insurance companies were confident of maintaining a handsome upward trend. Now with more persons feeling that "finally" they can take out more insurance, agents shade their eyes at sunny prospects; to call the immediate future the "golden age of life insurance" they regard as an understatement, despite any inroads social security may have made.

One of the leading proponents of getting women interested in insurance is Robert Wennstroem, local manager for Sis Hoffman's company, who is being watched overtly and covertly by other insurance men to see what results his campaign is getting.

Among the things he's doing is interesting the University of Syracuse to channel more women into the business.

In fairness to all prospective saleswomen, he points out that tests can show whether or not women are suited before launching into the business. They've got to like people and be interested in helping solve their problems, he says.

Career advantages, as Mr. Wennstroem summarizes in a "life-insurance" acrostic, are:

Lifetime appeal and handsome rewards for well-doing.

Independence of cycles, depressions, and unsettled conditions.

Freedom from seniority, "salary ceilings" and age limits.

Endless variety of broadening, friendship-making contacts.

Increasing income through automatic service commissions.

New prospects, new achievements every day.

Security from want or fear of dependence "as the years roll by."

Useful, practical, praiseworthy and needed social service.

Repeatable business, not limited to one-time supply.

All-season markets, springing from continual human needs.

Notable opportunities for development of alert, attractive personality.

Community acceptance through public experience of insurance "golden values."

Enjoyment of productive years while insuring later-years luxuries.

TRY THESE
WHOLE KERNEL CORN STICKS
MADE WITH FRESH CORN

YES, be *sure* to use Spry. Don't risk ordinary shortenings that may smother flavor. Purer Spry lets you get the FULL deliciousness of the delicate nut-like fresh corn flavor. Use Spry for *all* your baking and frying and taste the difference. Get Spry and try this recipe today!

Fresh Corn Sticks

1 cup sifted flour
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup Spry
2 cups fresh sweet corn or canned whole corn kernels
1 egg, beaten

Sift flour with sugar, salt and baking powder. Cut in creamy, quick-mixing Spry until mixture is like meal. Add corn, mixing well. Add egg to corn mixture, mixing thoroughly. Bake in Spry-coated cornstick pans in hot oven (425° F.) 30 minutes. If desired, batter may be dropped by tablespoons or in finger shapes. Bake only 20 to 25 minutes at 425° F. Makes 18 drop muffins or 9 finger shapes.

Spry AND SEE THIS 3-WAY SAVING
1. SPRY SAVES TIME IT'S CREAMY-SOFT ALWAYS READY FOR INSTANT MIXING
2. SPRY SAVES MONEY COSTS SO MUCH LESS THAN EXPENSIVE CAKE SHORTENINGS
3. SPRY SAVES FLAVOR FOODS TASTE BETTER COOKED THE SPRY WAY

Strained Peaches for babies

And what peaches! Plump, satiny beauties from the famous orchards of the Michigan fruit belt—where they really know how to grow them. Packed dead-ripe, and cooked and strained with every care taken to preserve flavor, minerals and vitamins. We're sure your baby'll like them!

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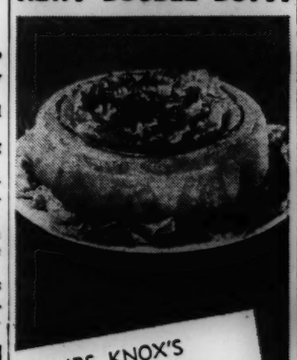
Cereals • Strained Foods • Chopped Foods

NEW! DOUBLE-DUTY!



MRS. KNOX'S GOLDEN SALAD-DESSERT

(Serves 6; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot pineapple syrup, drained from can
½ cup orange juice
¼ cup mild vinegar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 cup grated raw carrots
1 cup orange segments, cut into small pieces
1½ cups canned pineapple, cut into small pieces

Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot pineapple syrup. Add orange juice, vinegar and salt. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in carrots, orange pieces and pineapple pieces. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water first, and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce, watercress or desired greens. Serve with mayonnaise.

Add NO Sugar!

This sunshiny Knox treat has been specially picked to meet wartime requirements. Needs no sugar. High in protective food value. Economical. For more grand no-sugar Knox salad and dessert recipes, write for Mrs. Knox's FREE Book, "Sugar-Less Salads and Desserts." Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous days sales 554,130
1942 volume to date 88,834,164
1941 volume to date 114,807,674

Stock Trends Mixed; Early Rally Halted

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The stock market turned a bit hesitant in today's late dealings after an early swing had landed selected rails and industrials in new high ground for the year or longer.

Some customers cashed profits on the recent recovery and the usual lightening of commitments for week-end insurance helped stall the initial rising push. News from world battle fronts, tax anticipation and business developments seemingly had negligible effect on speculative or investment forces.

The fact the Associated Press 60-stock average, for the third time in the past two weeks, established a triple-top Thursday at a new peak since last November, and was unable to keep going, served to chill technical forces to some extent. To many chartists this was a signal for caution.

A heavy carry-over of orders from yesterday's last-minute rally, which could not then be negotiated because of the half-hour trading suspension for the exchange's first air-raid test drill, gave the ticker tape a good opening workout. Gains, however, generally were in fractions and these were reduced or transformed into losses near the close. Activity also slackened although there was sufficient churning to put the day's volume at around 700,000 shares.

Erie directors voted another 50-cent dividend on the certificates and common but quick profit-taking shoved both issues into the minus column.

Resistant stocks included N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Gypsum, Douglas Aircraft, Goodyear, Homestake Mining, McIntyre Porcupine, du Pont and Johns-Manville.

Inclined to lag were Bethlehem, American Telephone, Texas & Pacific, Santa Fe, Chrysler, General Motors, Dow Chemical, United Aircraft, General Electric and Texas Co.

Modest improvement in the curb was exhibited by American Cyanamid "B," American Light, Electric Bond & Share and Pantepec. A wide assortment of issues was unchanged.

Some Rail Bonds Up

An assortment of railroad issues moved up fractions to around a point in an otherwise quiet but steady bond market today.

While turnover was fairly heavy in several especially favored issues near the final hour, the trading pace was generally slower than in recent active sessions.

The lowest-priced rail group failed to attract the buyers who sought that type of security earlier in the rush to buy rails.

Erie 4½s of 2015 were ahead more than a point at one time, trailed closely by medium-priced Wabash, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Frisco issues, Chicago & North Western refunding 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and several Baltimore & Ohio bonds.

Volume in several of these neared the $100,000-par-value mark.

Industrials and Utilities were mixed in light volume.

In the foreign list, South Americans turned irregular.

U. S. governments were quiet and about unchanged in the dealer market and idle on the stock exchange.

OPA Cuts Down Confidential Data Required of Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—Firms making financial reports to the Office of Price Administration no longer need give the names and individual salaries of officers and employees receiving $20,000 or more a year, OPA announced.

The change, OPA said, decreases the amount of confidential information companies are asked to supply on printed forms used by about 25,000 firms voluntarily supplying basic data for studies of price control.

Some complaints have been received against the inclusion of the salary information, OPA acknowledged, and its elimination may result in better response from the companies.

In its stead, the form now requests a simple tabulation of salaries showing only the range and number of persons in the $20,000-and-up class. Insert sheets are being printed for the use of companies reporting on a fiscal year basis during the rest of 1942.

London Market Is Generally Firm

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Firmness marked today's stock market dealings despite the usual week-end considerations. Industrials finished generally firm, especially iron and teel textiles, oils and kaffirs. Home rails fluctuated narrowly. Argentine rails were strong.

British funds closed firm, with short-dated issues higher. Brazilian bonds were easier.

Beech-Nut Packing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Beech-Nut Packing Co. reported net profit of $1,895,722 after provisions of $3,986,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes, or $4.33 a common share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $2,275,911, after providing $2,072,000 for taxes, or $5.20 a common share, in the like 1941 period.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
48¾	39	Acme SU (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Adams E .15e	9	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
24½	18¾	Adams-M 1¼se	2	24½	24	24½	Oct 22
15	10	Addressog (1)	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1e	18	38¾	37½	37½	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	27	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Cp	6	½	½	½	
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 22
6	3½	Allf gpf$3Oxw	7	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
22¼	16	Alleg LS1.20e	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	145	144¼	144½	— ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	
15½	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅓se	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
6¼	4	Allied St .45e	14	6	5⅞	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	Oct 22
30¼	22	Allis-C M ¾se	7	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾se	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Oct 21
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 22
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½t	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 15
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	70	69	69	— ¾
23⅝	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20a	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
48¼	25¼	Am Am 1½g	1	45⅝	45¼	45½	
9	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼se	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
2½	1½	Am Cable & R	17	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
70½	56⅜	Am Can (3)	7	68	67½	68	+ ⅝
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	10	27½	27	27	+ ¼
73¼	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	6	66½	66⅛	66½	
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½se	10	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	93	93	93	Oct 22
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	Oct 20
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
15½	8⅞	Am Distill	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
1½	⅞	Am Ecaus TH	15	1½	1½	1½	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼se	4	5	5	5	Oct 7
24	16¼	Am Export 1½se	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
1½	⅝	Am Fg Pow	23	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
38¾	16¼	Am FPfpf .90k	5	35½	35½	35½	
43¾	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	7	40¼	40	40	+ ¾
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
35	25½	Am-H SS 2½se	11	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ¼
5½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 21
36¼	32½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Oct 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 21
34	25	Am Ice pf	3	31½	31	31½	Oct 21
4⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	4¼	4	4¼	
7	5	Am Invest .55e	3	5	5	5	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	15	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	6	84½	83½	83¾	+ ⅜
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 22
7½	4	Am M & Met	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 22
26¼	15½	APL$6p33⅓k	7	19½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	2	17⅛	17	17	— ¾
5⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	8	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R ⅓se		7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 22
11	6¾	Am Seat ½se	1	11	11	11	
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	4	41⅛	40½	40½	— ¼
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	142½	142	142½	+ ½
36	29	Am Snuff2.80e	3	36	36	36	Oct 22
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅜	17	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾se	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stovel.20	1	12	12	12	Oct 21
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	8	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	88	88	88	Oct 21
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	11	126	125½	125½	— ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	9	44	43	44	+1¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	14	45	44	45	+ ¾
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131¼	131	131¼	+ ¼
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	26	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	21	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	
3⅜	1⅞	Am Water Wks	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	49¾	49	49	Oct 22
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Zinc L&S	3	62	61½	61½	—1
57⅛	31½	Am Zinc L&S	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼ge)	43	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾se	1	11	11	11	Oct 22
1⅛	1	A P W Paper		1½	1½	1½	
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½se	2	34	34	34	
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Armour III	3	3⅛	3	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½zk	3	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¾
66	40½	Arm III pf	4	40½	40½	40½	Oct 21
29¾	21	Armstrong ¾se	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝se	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 19
4¾	2⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 19
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69	69	69	Oct 17
83	53	ADG2pf163⅛k	1	72	72	72	
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	47	52¾	51¾	51⅛	— ⅞
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	7	70	69½	69½	
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	21	34	33½	33½	+ ½
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2¼se	2	45	44½	45	+1
43⅛	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	16	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105	Oct 20
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓se	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48	48	48	Oct 22
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼se	1	56	56	56	Oct 21
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼se	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 22
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 17
4⅛	2¾	Avnet Cp .10e	107	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

B

14¾	9¾	Balco Loco ct	18	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	18	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 21
12⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
or	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	48	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	10	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅛se	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 2
106	102⅜	Beat Gr pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Oct 20
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	64	64	64	Oct 20
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
16½	9¾	Bell Aurc (2g)	7	16½	16	16	— ⅜
39½	28¼	Bendix Aviа 1e	14	35¾	35⅜	35½	— ⅛
14¼	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
4⅜	4⅛	ben in pf 2½z	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 20
24¼	17⅜	Beth Cp .60a	21	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
66½	49½	Beth Stl 4½se	22	56½	57⅛	57⅛	—1
122	102	Beth Stl pf 7	2	113	113	113	
25	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½se	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.50	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Blaw-Knox¼se	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾se	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 21
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	23	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ½
38¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	36	35¾	35¾	Oct 22
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	12	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	14	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
3½	1¾	Boston&Maine	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
30¾	25	Bower Roll 2a	2	30½	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
20¼	15	Brewing C ½se	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	16	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 19
43	30	Bristol-M1¼se	1	35	35	35	Oct 22
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q ran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 22
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½se	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 9
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾se	9	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅞
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Budd Mfg	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(¼se)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	15½	15½	15½	
25	16¼	Bullard Co 2	6	24⅞	24¾	24½	— ¼
26½	19½	Bulova Watch(2)	1	26½	26⅜	26⅜	Oct 21
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	Oct 22
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add .60e	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	busn Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6¼	4¼	Butler Bros	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½t	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 20
3⅛	2⅜	Butte C&Zinc	4	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅜
9⅜	½	Byers (AM)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	Byron Jk 1¼se	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜

C

21	16½	Calif Pk 1½g	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	A g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Lo	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾se	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
13¼	9½	Canada Dr .60	52	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
5¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	167	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
57½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Oct 20
3¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
28	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	28	28	28	Oct 20
3	2⅛	Carrier-C 1.40	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3a)	4	72	71¾	72	Oct 21
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	38¾	38½	38½	
15¾	15	Celanese 1½se	8	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¼se	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Cen RR N.	2	3½	3	3	Oct 20
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	2	12½	13¼	12½	+ ½
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
34⅞	27	Cerro de P (4)	14	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Proo	3	2½	2½	2½	
19	15½	Chain Belt 1e	3	17½	17¼	17½	Oct 16
18¼	14¾	Champ Pa (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 5	15	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
100	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	96	96	96	Oct 20
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	13	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅛ls	19	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
6¾	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	3	6½	6½	6½	Oct 22
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 21
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	49	49	49	— ½
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	Oct 22
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 22
1⅝	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	1	1	1	Oct 22
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	4	13½	13	13	— ½
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 22
66½	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾se	27	66⅝	65½	65⅞	— ½
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Oct 19
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼se	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	2	28½	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 22
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	9	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾se	1	30¾	30	30	— ¾
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	81½	81¼	81¼	+ ¾
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
15⅞	11½	Colgate-P ½	16	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	5	104	104	104	Oct 21
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½se	1	15⅜	15½	15⅜	Oct 22
14½	8½	Col Br A .90e	10	15	14½	14½	
14¼	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	1	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅝
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	19	1½	1½	1½	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	1	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
11¼	5¼	Columbia Pict	5	11⅛	11	11	
3⅜	24	Colum Ppf2¾s	5	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
77	51	Colum Carb 3s	6	76¾	76¼	76¼	— ¼
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	16	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
101	91¼	Comi C pf 4½	2	101	101	101	Oct 16
28¾	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	21	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
105¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Oct 15
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	15	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	32	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	21⅝	Com & Sou pf	24	33½	33	33	+ ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1.60e	7	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 20
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	12	16½	16	16½	+ ½
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	41	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Oct 22
7¾	4	Cons Cop ¼se	12	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15½	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	24	15⅜	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	12	87½	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅞
⅛	⅛	Cons Film ind	5	½	½	½	
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Oct 22
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 14
7	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅓	9	7	7	7	
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5	5	5	Oct 19
6½	4¾	Consol'n Coal	8	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
36¾	22	Consol'n-C pf	5	34½	33½	34½	+1½
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	2	84¾	83½	83½	Oct 22
16½	11⅜	Container 1⅓se	7	16½	16⅜	16½	
3⅞	2¼	Cont Baking	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 22
28	21¼	Cont Can 1e	19	27⅜	26¾	27	— ⅛
8¼	5⅞	Cont D F ½se	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	5	40½	40¾	40¾	
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25½	17	Cont O Del (1)	40	26¼	25¾	26¼	+1
19⅛	15½	Cont Steel ¾se	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
12½	8⅜	Coo'weld S .80	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 21
51¾	45	Coo'w pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 21
55¾	42¼	Corn Pr 2.60	7	52⅜	51¾	51¾	—1¼
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1	⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 22
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	21	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
16⅜	12½	Cr ot Wh 1.60	2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
6¼	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	29	9½	8½	9	+ ⅜
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	2	18⅛	18	18	+ ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	38	38	38	Oct 21
12⅜	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
26	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	11	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ¼
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	77⅞	77½	77⅞	+ ⅛
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾se	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	84	84	84	Oct 6
13¼

Commerce and Finance

Nelson Says War Effort Will Require 33 P. C. of Population in '43

Business and Industry

Trolley Rails Seized to Halt Scrap Delays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Bending every effort to speed acquisition of metal scrap for the nation's mills, the War Production Board is today beginning to use requisitioning powers granted President Roosevelt last year by seizing heavy scrap metal wherever legal technicalities or other delays threaten to delay its collection.

First local use of the powers appeared yesterday when the Federal Government took possession of abandoned street car trackage in seven Nassau County localities, Glen Cove, Roslyn, Freeport, Hempstead, Floral Park, Lynnbrook and Elmont. Five hundred tons of steel, sufficient scrap for 8,000 aerial bombs of 500 pounds each or 20,000 machine guns of .50 caliber, were thus obtained.

Negotiations also have been started for removal of street car rails in New York City, were an estimated 6,000 to 8,000 tons of rusting tracks are imbedded in the city streets, of which 2,000 tons are in Brooklyn.

All regional WPB offices have been instructed by the special projects section in Washington to devise means of eliminating delays in obtaining all possible heavy scrap metal. Last March, it was reported, a hint that the requisitioning powers might be used was enough to untangle legal snarls that had blocked sale of the abandoned trackage of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway.

WPB officials stressed that requisitioning would be undertaken only when it appeared that there would otherwise be unreasonable delay in obtaining the needed metal. In the Nassau trolley tracks case, it was explained, the requisitioning powers were not invoked because of any unwillingness of owners to sell, but because of legal complications which made it impossible for present owners to give clear title to the rails.

Title of the Nassau trackage has now been vested in the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Metals Reserve, acting through another RFC subsidiary, War Materials, Inc., will now advertise for bids for removal of the rails.

WPB regional offices said that in all cases of street rail removal, the streets would be repaved with suitable materials. John C. Guibert, Nassau Public Works Commissioner, said it was the county's understanding that the WPB would pay for digging up the rails.

Gasoline Stocks Continue to Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Total gasoline stocks and residual, or industrial, fuel oil supplies continued to decline in the week ended Oct. 17, but gas oil and distillates used in home consumption increased, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Total finished and unfinished stores of gasoline declined 775,000 barrels during the week to a total of 78,956,000, compared with 79,731,000 last week and 81,623,000 a year ago.

Refineries operating at 77.3 per cent of potential capacity ran a daily average of 3,709,000 barrels of crude oil to stills, a decline of 57,000 from the previous week, in which the percentage was 78.5 and capacity 3,766,000 barrels. A year ago the total was 4,131,000.

Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States increased 45,500 barrels to a total of 3,902,250 barrels, compared with 4,110,000 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production was 11,227,000 barrels against 11,511,000 last week.

Big Mutual Savings Banks Become Insurance Agencies

Addition of three prominent mutual savings banks, with a total of nearly 100,000 depositors and over $110,000,000 of deposits, to the list of institutions serving as agencies for savings bank life insurance is announced by Granville H. Beever, President of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council of Massachusetts.

The new agency banks are the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, with approximately $57,600,000 of deposits; the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, with $20,800,000 of deposits, and the Warren Institution for Savings, Boston, with deposits of $32,000,000. George P. Nason, President of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank; William F. Turner, Treasurer of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, and Robert M. Tappan, Vice-President of the Warren Institution for Savings, joined in expressing satisfaction at this progressive action by their respective institutions, pointing out that this step enables them to offer all three elements of well-rounded thrift program: savings, home-financing, and life insurance.

With these additions, savings bank life insurance is now available from a total of 141 savings banks in Massachusetts, of which 30 are issuing banks and 111 are agencies.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. reported consolidated net income after all charges in the first nine months of 1942 amounted to $756,016, compared with $849,318 in the comparable months of last year.

Controls Building

© Harris & Ewing

Ferdinand Eberstadt

Eberstadt Placed In Command Of All Construction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Ferdinand Eberstadt, new vice-chairman of the War Production Board, has been placed in command of all construction, military and civilian, with power to carry out Chairman Donald M. Nelson's edict:

"Unessential projects must be stopped."

Mr. Eberstadt, former New York investment banker, was named chairman of a new facility clearance board, which will approve or reject all new projects, government or private, costing $500,000 or more.

A smaller group, named the facility review committee, was also created and placed under Mr. Eberstadt's jurisdiction. It will pass on the essentiality of all projects between $100,000 and $500,000.

This committee also will review all presently authorized construction, including Army and Navy and other federal projects, Mr. Nelson announced, in order to eliminate those not rated necessary to the war effort.

The new setup will have jurisdiction over state, local and municipal projects, having power to reject decisions by WPB's governmental requirements branch headed by Maury Maverick.

Electric Generating Capacity Seen Ample For War Demands

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The electric generating capacity of the United States is ample for the business of war, C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, declared.

For a long time "many people, impressed with the huge mass of new war material that had to be produced, believed that a corresponding amount of additional electric power would be required," Mr. Kellogg told the Indiana Electrical League in a prepared address.

He said "this early indication appeared at a time when civilian activities still continued relatively unabated, thus causing the war load to be superimposed upon them."

When "war became the principal business of the country," Mr. Kellogg continued, "non - war activities were pinched off and their place taken by war industry —total energy requirements remaining about as they would in any boom period."

He pointed out "the huge sums expended initially for construction of new plants for war production are once-for-all expenditures which will not have to be repeated currently through the war period."

Contractors and dealers in electrical apparatus, he said, had been hard hit but there were huge maintenance requirements ahead. He added that electrical manufacturers had done a particularly good job in the war effort.

Trans-Canada Air Lines Rearranges Personnel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Important changes in the operations personnel of Trans-Canada Air Lines are announced by R. F. George, operations manager. These changes are made with a view to further improvement in the operation of the company's schedules. The changes, effective Nov. 1, are:

E. P. "Billy" Wells, formerly assistant superintendent, Winnipeg, will be assistant to the operations manager, Winnipeg;

Capt. B. A. Rawson, formerly assistant operations superintendent, Toronto, will be superintendent of flight operations, Winnipeg;

Capt. J. H. Sandgathe, formerly chief pilot, Winnipeg, moves west to familiar territory as chief pilot at Lethbridge and in addition to main line operation will have flying supervision over the Lethbridge-Edmonton service.

Capt. Frank Young, formerly captain in regular flying service, Toronto, becomes chief pilot, Toronto;

E. T. Howe, formerly chief clerk, Winnipeg, becomes supervisor of cargo service, Winnipeg;

C. R. Williams, formerly dispatcher, Winnipeg, becomes chief dispatcher, Winnipeg;

N. J. Humphries, formerly dispatcher, Lethbridge, becomes chief dispatcher at Toronto.

More Than One Out of Three For War Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, war production chairman, elaborating on his news conference yesterday, said that more than one out of every three persons in America eventually will participate directly in the war program—through service in the armed forces, employment in war plants or performing work essential to the war effort, such as farming.

Mr. Nelson was asked at a press conference whether this country could equal the effort of Britain, where one-third of the population is in direct war activities. Mr. Nelson replied, "if you count food as part of it, which I do, you will certainly have more than a third."

He explained that American participation could not be figured on the same basis as England's, because many American farmers were producing food and other necessities which enable Englishmen to do war work.

At the same time, Mr. Nelson made it clear that further steps were contemplated, both to tighten up the civilian economy and maintain it at necessary levels. He said he had directed the staff of the war production board to make up a list of all the things that civilians need—clothing for individuals, machinery for mines, transportation for the community, and similar things—so that definite plans can be made to supply necessities.

"The things for the civilian in the wartime economy will be programmed and scheduled just like the Army and Navy."

Asked about civilian items which might not appear on such a list of essentials, he said the supply of such items would be "sloughed off."

However, he added, "there aren't many more to be eliminated, as a matter of fact."

WPB officials suggested that the next logical method of tightening up the civilian economy was to cut down the number of store clerks, theater ushers and other service personnel so that this manpower can be used for more essential purposes. However, they said that no immediate action was intended, and might never be necessary, in fact, because selective service and expansion of war plant employment already are depleting the supply of labor in some of the less essential fields.

Mr. Nelson said that considerable progress had been made and would continue to be made in standardizing civilian goods in order to conserve both materials and manpower.

Simplification should not go so far, he said, as to provide "uniforms" in place of distinctive clothing for civilians.

Uncle Sam's Experts Face Stupendous Task of Collecting Record Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Uncle Sam's Treasury was a glum, gloomy joint yesterday as its digit-jingling experts took one last envious look at the fortunate people outside who merely have to pay the biggest tax bill in history.

Then the federal folks who fool around with high finance and fancy figures turned their backs on the iron-barred windows and buckled down to the business of bringing in the bucks.

They faced the prospect of collecting some $24,000,000,000 a year, at the same time cutting even last year's record low cost of 57 cents for every $100 taken in.

Since the new war levies which became law Wednesday will lift the filthy lucre from some 50,000,000 citizens, the Treasury's first task will be to turn out a flood of forms explaining to these citizens how the system works—in words of simple syllables.

And that, according to an unofficial, unauthorized and certainly irresponsible source, is something few people in Washington have yet figured out.

At any rate, all employers soon must be supplied with complete data on the new victory tax so they can deduce the correct deductions before doling out the dollars to the hired help—and the workers must be warned to double-check the bosses (and the Treasury) by keeping a detailed diary of the dough that's due them.

Next, Treasury presses must turn out 90,000,000 copies each of tax return forms 1040 and 1040-A, not to mention 45,000,000 separate instruction sheets and countless other informational bulletins.

Naturally, before this is done all the rates must be revised and the tables changed and the innovations explained.

One of the changes will call for a simple signed statement that the information on the tax return is correct. It substitutes for the old oath to that effect which now is no longer required.

According to Treasury officials, this means that any swearing over income tax returns in the future will be strictly on a voluntary basis.

Mortgage Financing 21 P. C. Below 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In spite of a temporary upswing the previous month, home mortgage financing for August declined 5 per cent from the July total and 21 per cent below the aggregate for August, 1941, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

"August mortgage recordings of $20,000 or less amounted to $336,850,000," the report said. "In the January-August period, total recordings were $2,700,000,000, 13 per cent off from first eight months of 1941, but slightly ahead of the comparable period in 1940."

The rate of non-farm foreclosures continued its steady decline in August, when the total of 3,072 cases was 14 per cent below the July figure of 3,558, the previous low record for 15 years. Normally, there is only a 2 per cent reduction from July to August.

As compared with the same month a year ago, the August foreclosures represented a drop of 28 per cent.

U. S. Imports Rise From Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that imports of merchandise, including gold and silver, from the 20 Latin American republics during the first six months of the year exceeded exports to those countries by $240,000,000. This was an increase of $59,000,000 compared with the first half of 1941.

The most important gains in a favorable balance of trade, the announcement said, was reported for Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and Chile.

Venezuela-Axis Diamond Flow Seen Despite Allies' Efforts

CARACAS, Venezuela (Overseas News Agency, Inc.)—The Axis is getting industrial diamonds, indispensable for a hundred war purposes, in the rich deposits of the Venezuelan Gran Sabana region despite efforts of the Venezuelan, Brazilian, and American Governments to stop the leak.

Although it was well known that Germany and Italy were getting rough stones from this vast unknown region high on a plateau bordering Brazil and British Guiana through the Italian airline Lati sometime ago, it had been assumed the traffic was stopped when Lati service was suspended a year ago. In this high, streamy region are 1,500 men of all nationalities and dubious pasts who sluice for gold and diamonds in a Hollywood-like setting. That all their diamonds are not going to Allied Nations markets is common knowledge in the Gran Sabana.

To just what extent this is happening is hard to say. William Robles, buyer for a New York firm of refugee cutters in Santa Elena when asked about diamonds going to the Axis, said: "I have no doubt something like that exists. Diamonds must be going out of this place through Brazil and thence to Germany and Italy. Do not forget there are millions of Germans and Italians in Brazil; and the Axis desperately needs diamonds for drilling, cutting, shaving and drawing wire in important war plants."

Registrations Decline

Mr. Robles, a leading buyer in the region, said that although the number of diamond miners more than doubled, from 500 to 1,200 in the past year, registered production decreased. Official Mine Vigilance Office figures in Santa Elena showed June production this year was 1,542.80 karats as compared with 1,822.39 in June, 1941. Diamonds registered in May decreased from 2,140.90 karats in 1941 to 1,985.65 this year.

These differences cannot be explained by a falling off in the supply, since the Santa Elena diamond region is immensely rich and new fields are discovered continually. That registered production per miner has fallen to less than half what it was last year is due in some measure to a leak in the border, according to the statements of a dozen men qualified to know. Diamonds registered at the Mine Vigilance Office in accordance with the law go to United Nations markets.

Alfred Gruber and Juan Casalta, Ciudad Bolivar diamond merchants, said they believe Venezuelan diamonds are going to markets other than the United Nations. Their representatives have recently been unable to compete with elements in the Gran Sabana which offer more for diamonds than they are worth in London or New York. In Santa Elena, buyers Alfredo Duran, Gilberto Daly, Abram Faierstein, and Elias Roth told the same story. Mr. Duran said he has lost 50,000 bolivares ($15,000) in the past months because he was forced to compete with unknown buyers offering more than United Nations markets pay. Mr. Daly, who makes headquarters among the miners three hard days by foot from Santa Elena, said miners have come to him with jewels on which he offered regular prices only to hear them say they can get more "elsewhere." Mr. Daly believes miners sell diamonds to Brazillian merchants who bring foodstuffs on bullock trains and that these merchants smuggle the gems into Brazil.

One miner said he'd seen a buyer, whose name he declined to mention, get 1,700 karats in gems and register only three hundred. Where the other 1,400 karats went he could only guess. Another man gave the name of a Brazillian merchant he says he knows smuggles gems from Venezuela to Brazil. Since whatever small market there is in Brazil for industrial diamonds is more than supplied by national miners, the supposition is that these stones go to the Axis.

Geographical Obstacle

Venezuelan authorities are doing what they can to prevent the leak, but they have a formidable geographical obstacle. The Gran Sabana is a plateau the size of Connecticut in southeastern Venezuela, isolated from the rest of the country by towering cliffs, rushing streams and jungle. Santa Elena, only an hour from Tumaremo, Venezuela, by air, is 30 days away by foot through difficult and dangerous territory.

The Gran Sabana abounds in gold, diamonds and other minerals. To the south the region looks down on Brazil along hundreds of miles of jungled border patrolled by only two Venezuelan national guardsmen and two customs officials. It is only three days to Boa Vista, Brazil, from Santa Elena with bullock trains, and in dry weather it is less than eight days by horse to Manaos. Diamond smugglers afraid to conceal their wares about them, can easily sneak across the border or send the valuable cargo around the guards.

That much gold from the Gran Sabana goes to Brazil is freely admitted by every one, even those officials whose business it is to watch the frontier. The extent to which diamonds go leaves them puzzled, although every one, even certain officials, admitted it would be easy to get the jewels across if there were enough incentive.

Ocean Transportation

Getting diamonds and gold across the ocean would be an easy matter for a submarine. A small skiff could row ashore or the sub itself could cruise up one of the great rivers. One of the many mouths of the Amazon is 60 miles wide; the delta is 400 miles across. Robert Henderson, former united States Consul in Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco, said German planes could fly across parts of Brazil, land on rivers to be refueled by small boats or on land clearings in the jungle, come up the Rio Negro and Orinoco to within a few minutes of the great oil deposits at Quiriquiri and the refinery at Caripito. Not far from Caripito is the large oil depot of Puerto La Cruz.

"The situation here is dangerous and a menace to the Allies," said Mr. Henderson. "With a single coup the Germans could wipe out a great portion of the oil industry in this country which is the world's largest exporter of petroleum."

The 1,500 men who sluice the streams near Santa Elena for diamonds do not make light of the dangers of German attack any more than do Mr. Henderson or others. Recently a Brazilian went to the border guards, asked for the pistol and rifle he had been forced to check on entering Venezuela, and left to join Brazil's army. "I have seen enough fifth columnism to realize my nation is in danger," he is reported to have said.

More than 150 patriotic Venezuelan diamond miners have taken many hours from their work to train for defense under National Guard leaders. They use sticks instead of guns but will soon ask the Government to give them uniforms and arms.

National Metal Congress Draws Record Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Hailed as an outstanding example of co-operation for even greater war production in the metal industries, the 24th annual National Metal Congress and Exposition closed last week in Cleveland's Public Auditorium with a total attendance for the week of 46,538 metal experts from the United States, Canada and South America.

"Attendance at the exposition halls was the largest in the history of the events," according to W. H. Eisenman, managing director of the Congress and Exposition, and national secretary of the sponsoring society, the American Society for Metals.

"Total registration at the sessions of the four societies—the American Society for Metals, the Wire Association, th. American Welding Society and the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgy —also hit a new high of 23,285.

While Chicago has been selected for the Congress and Exposition in 1943, definite plans for the event will not be made until the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the American Society for Metals next June.

Bell & Howell Presented With Army-Navy E Pennant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Bell & Howell Co., a Chicago manufacturing concern which, before the war, made motion picture cameras, but about whose products today very little can be revealed, received the Army-Navy E for production efficiency in a ceremony here the other day. J. H. McNabb, President, says the firm today is still making some motion picture equipment, and "sighting devices", all for the government, but that's as far as he is allowed to go in telling about the products or the schedule.

It is enough, Army officials say, that the firm has made what it is making in quantities, quality and at a speed which more than meet government requirements. Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward presented the E pennant to Mr. McNabb, while Maj. L. J. Brunton, presented E pins for employees to Roy Richardson, President of the Bell & Howell Pioneer Club. W. D. Saltiel, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General served as master of ceremonies.

Possibility Of Rationing Of Butter Seen

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Americans are eating into their butter supplies at an unprecedented rate, and dairy trade representatives said today they would not be surprised if cold storage stocks had disappeared completely before the end of the year. Some dairy men considered rationing a distinct possibility.

Butter stocks held in cold storage are used to supplement production over winter months, when consumption exceeds output. It is these stocks, built up during the months of peak production, which enables consumers to obtain all the butter they want at any time of year.

Rapid Consumption

One dairy association estimate, made privately to the Department of Agriculture, was said to forecast potential consumption for the remainder of this year as 30,000,000 pounds greater than the amount of butter which would be available, including production and withdrawals from storage.

Dairy men said that on the basis of this estimate the country would reach, some time in December, the point where there would be nothing left in cold storage to take up the slack between production and consumption. At that time, they added, consumers would encounter a situation similar to that now existing in coffee, some meats and other foods.

In the opinion of some trade experts, it will be a statistical wonder if the country avoids butter rationing before Christmas. That could happen, they said, only if there was a miraculous upturn in output or a shift by consumers into substitute foods.

Hit By Labor Shortage

The possibility of expanded production was seen as quite remote. The shortage of farm labor and the relative attractiveness of sending cows to livestock markets in preference to maintaining them for dairy production, are strong forces working against such an expansion.

Under normal circumstances, dairy men said, the demand for butter would cause prices to rise sharply, and this would make some buyers withdraw from the market. But with prices under ceilings, this automatic rationing by seeking substitutes is not likely to be effective.

Butter production is running only slightly under last year, and little is being shipped abroad under lend-lease terms. But domestic consumption is unusually heavy. Cold storage stocks on Oct. 1 totaled 123,000,000 pounds. In the last quarter of 1941 withdrawals amounted to 88,521,000 pounds. Withdrawals currently are running more than twice as high as last year.

McKesson & Robbins

NEW YORK (AP)—McKesson & Robbins reported for the three months ended Sept. 30, the first quarter of its fiscal year, net profit of $693,565 after charges and federal taxes of $1,974,257. This compared with profit of $1,352,825 after charges and federal taxes of $992,000 a year ago.

Sales Manager

J. H. Washburn

Thomas H. Corpe

Named General Sales Manager of the Elastic Stop Nut Corp. Mr. Corpe formerly was assistant general sales manager of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and technical engineer for General Motors Corp. in charge of its proving grounds.

British-American United Industry Front Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A "United Industry Front" of British and American manufacturers to speed war production was proposed by Malcolm Muir, chairman of the War Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, speaking in London yesterday, according to a statement released by N. A. M. headquarters here.

Mr. Muir, who recently arrived in Britain, said a main objective of his trip was to "open doors for a greater exchange of information and facts between the industrialists and businessmen of our two nations." He told his British listeners that before the end of 1943, the United States would have to add 5,500,000 more men and women to its war production. Whereas normally American industry employed 500,000 new workers a year, in the last seven months its expanding war manufacturers had absorbed more than 1,800,000 workers, he said.

"This means that more of our new workers will be women or older men," he declared. "I hope to take back to America more than we now know about how you have met this manpower deficiency, how you are training new workers, and what additional sources of labor are being tapped."

Mr. Muir, who is also editor of Newsweek, added that America was keenly interested in Britain's experience in the distribution of critical war materials, and in its system of price and inflation controls.

Ceiling Prices Placed on All Types of Pork

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a move to distribute pork supplies more equitably and relieve pressure for higher retail prices, the Office of Price Administration today put a ceiling on all common cuts and types of pork at the packers' and wholesalers' level.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the order, effective Nov. 2 and setting up differential prices in three zones, would eliminate the possibility of higher retail pork prices and remove some "abnormalities" resulting from the present system of selling the meat.

Under the existing set-up, packers' prices were fixed at the highest levels between March 3 and March 7.

Because prices in some cities were higher than those in others, Henderson explained, the normal distribution of pork was disturbed, supplies tending to flow to areas where early march prices were favorable. In some areas, he said, retailers were unable to obtain supplies because of more favorable prices in other localities.

The maximum cost of pork loins delivered to retailers in the central zone, including Iowa, will be 27¼ cents per pound under the new schedule. In the Chicago area, the maximum will be 27½ cents, and in the third zone, all points outside of the Chicago and central areas, it will be the central zone price plus a differential to cover freight costs. Under existing regulations, the range is from 25½ to 35 cents per pound.

Under the new system, the OPA set specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for each cut and type of pork in each zone. These ceilings, officials said, were arrived at, in general, by averaging the prices received during March for a particular cut in a particular zone.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable November 5, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 28, 1942.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

October 22, 1942.

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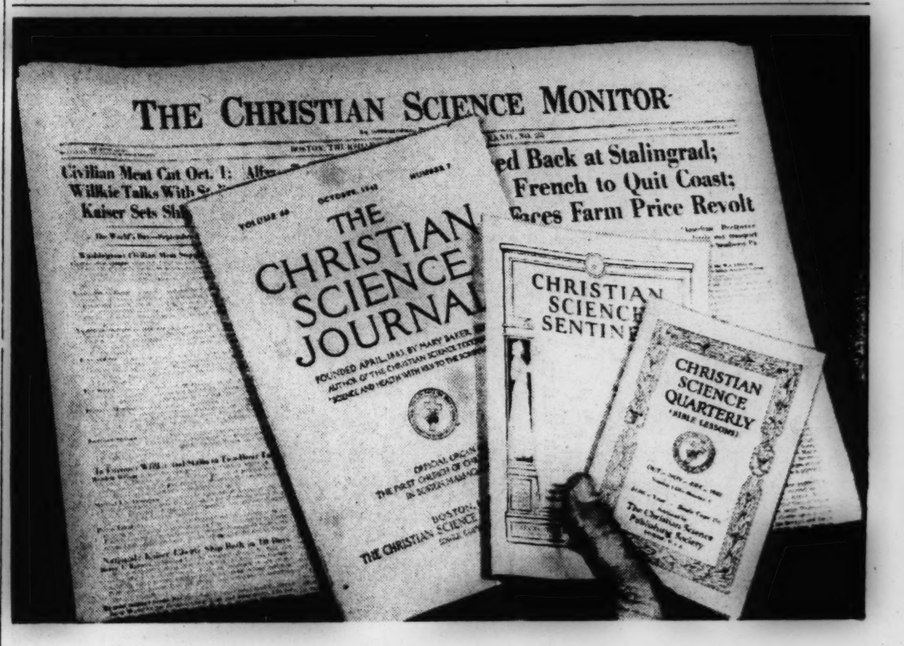

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

ODT to Allow Hearing Before Rail Seizure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Communities, shippers and the traveling public hereafter will get a chance to enter a protest before a going railroad line is summarily requisitioned and demolished to provide rail for use in connection with miltary posts and war plants.

"Complaint has arisen because of the summary character of this procedure, said Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, in announcing today that the seizure method has been modified to permit both public notice and hearing on any proposed requisition action against a railroad line which is in operation.

A Senate committee has been inquiring into the seizure of rails.

The new decision was reached between ODT and the War Production Board, which exercises the seizure power, after vigorous protests had been lodged against the requisitioning last month of about 130 miles of Illinois trackage of the Illinois Terminal Railroad.

Dire Need of Rails

Mr. Eastman explained that the armed services are in dire need of rails for relaying, and that the normal procedure of waiting for Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize abandonment of an unnecessary line had to be dropped because of the delay entailed.

Instead, ODT has been making a quick survey of each line which WPB proposes to demolish and certifying whether or not the service is essential under wartime conditions. Immediately thereafter WPB has stepped in, served a requisition notice, and authorized the letting of contracts for taking up the track and scrapping such equipment as cannot be re-used.

Hereafter, Mr. Eastman said, ODT will make a public announcement whenever WPB asks it to approve the seizure of any line whose abandonment has not been authorized by the ICC.

Ralph H. Jewell, loaned by ICC to ODT as an examiner, will then assemble all information readily available on the line in question. Within one week, if possible, he will make a brief report to Mr. Eastman embodying his findings and recommendations.

"This report will at once be made public and copies will be transmitted with the utmost expedition to those who have made request therefor," Mr. Eastman said.

Interested persons may then send comments and criticisms to ODT on or before a date specified in the report, which will be not less than two weeks from the date it is made public. If desired the protestants may present their arguments in person to Mr. Jewell. ODT then will proceed with as much haste as possible to make its certification to WPB.

ODT Considerations

"The ODT should consider," Mr. Eastman said, "not only whether the line is useful for the transportation of critical war materials, munitions, troops, and the like, but also whether it performs other service which is of substantial importance from the standpoint of the general public interest.

"The conclusions reached must, of course, be related to war conditions."

Because of the public and official protest which arose after the requisitioning of the Illinois Terminal trackage between Mackinaw and Batestown, Illinois, ODT agreed to reconsider its action in this case, and has not yet rendered its final decision. ODT said investigators would be sent to Illinois to study the situation and to consult with the Illinois State Commerce Commission, which objected to the seizure.

Wheat Market Firm After Early Losses

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Liquidating sales caused wheat prices to fall almost 2 cents a bushel at the opening today as the market responded to announcement of a new program whereby ever-normal granary stocks will be released, if necessary, in sufficient volume to keep prices to levels compatible with the ceiling on flour.

Thereafter, the market steadied and rallied at times. Grain men were not certain what ultimate effect this program will have on the futures or spot wheat markets as far as private trading is concerned but there was agreement that strict government control of prices is now a reality.

English Note Use At New High Level

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation increased £753,000 this week to establish a record high of £847,-030,000, the weekly Bank of England condition statement showed. It was the fifth consecutive weekly advance.

Reserve decreased £701,000 to £34,537,000 while public deposits were off £910,000 and other securities down about £300,000.

Private deposits and government securities increased, however, £3,-338,000 and £3,445,000, respectively.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week was 17.4 per cent compared with 22.1 the same week a year ago.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies in force during the period Jan. 1, 1942 to Jan. 21, 1943 has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

This is American Mutual's 650th consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 2¾s 55-60	109.20	109.20	109.20
5 2½s 67-62	100.18	100.18	100.18

New York City Bond

13 3s 80	104½	104¼	140

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
21 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89	89	89
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜
7 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59	58½	58½
17 Am & For P5s 2030	75¼	75	75¼
80 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
22 Am T & T 4s 56	107⅝	107½	107⅝
22 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107½	107⅝
11 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
12 Am W W & E 6s 75	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 57	103	103	103
3 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅜	102½	102½
2 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
7 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Atl &2Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
11 Atl & Birm 4s 33	32	32	32
30 A C Line 1st 4s 52	87	86¾	86¾
1 A C Line 5s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
100 A C Line cit 4s 52	76¾	76¼	76⅝
68 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65	65¾
14 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33¼	33¼	33¼
10 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60	59½	60
41 B&O 95 st A	29⅞	29½	29⅞
2 B&O 95 st C	33½	33½	33½
115 B&O 2000 st D	29½	29	29½
12 B&O 96 st F	29¾	29½	29½
60 B&O cv 60 st	24¼	24	24¼
48 B&O 4s 48	58¼	57⅞	58¼
21 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49¼	49	49
3 B&O S W 50 st	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 B&O T C 4½s 50	45½	45	45
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129	129	129
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 53	103½	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
33 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38½	39
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	104	104	104
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¼	104	104¼
36 Buf R&P 5½ st	35¾	35¾	35¾
90 Bur CR&No 5s 34	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
23 Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	12¼	12¼	12½
11 Can Sou 5s 62	81	81	81
3 Can Nat Gs 69 Jly	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅛	99	99⅛
7 Can Pac 4s 60	89	89	89
13 Caro C&O 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Cen Un Pac 4s 48	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
17 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	76	75	75
11 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72½	72½	72½
69 Cen Pac 5s 60	58¼	57⅞	58¼
28 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82½	82	82½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20	20	20
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18	18	18
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
21 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	91	91
19 C&O 3½s 96D	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
67 Chic&Alton 3s 49	23½	22⅝	23⅛
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	74¼	74¼	74¼
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	65¼	65¼	65¼
22 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	81½	82
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 CB&Q 3½s ALI 49reg	93	92⅞	93⅛
18 Chi&E Ill inc 97	32½	32	32⅛
6 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39¼	39	39¼
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
2 ChiInd&Sou 4s 56	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	31¼	31¼	31¼
92 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
169 CMSP&P adj 5s 20000	4⅛	4	4⅛
1 CM&SP 4½s 89F	44	44	44
26 CM&SP 4½s 89G	44	44	44
1 CM&StP gen 4½s 89	43⅛	43	43⅛
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41	41	41
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	24½	24½
10 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34½	34	34
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
32 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23½	23⅞	23½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
29 Chi & NW 4s 87	33	32	33
8 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32¾	32½	32¾
7 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31¾	31¼	31¾
5 Chi & NW 5s 37	53	53	53
92 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19⅜	19	19¼
8 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4½	4⅜	4½
12 CRI&P 4s 88	32½	32⅜	32⅜
277 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18¼	18	18¼
7 CStLAkNOM&O 4s 51	56	56	56
5 Ct Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	65	65	65
9 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	51¾	51½	51¾
15 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95½	95½
10 Childs Co 5s 43	40¼	40	40
9 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110½	110½	110½
54 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50½	50¼	50½
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	47	47	47
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78⅝	78	78
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68¼	68	68¼
11 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77	62¼	61¾	62¼
21 Col & So 4½s 80	26⅞	26¾	26¾
25 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94¼	94¼	94¼
101 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	93⅞	94¼
106 Columbia G 5s 1961	90¼	89¾	90
1 ComlMack nc 69ww	46	46	46
2 Comwith Ed cv 3½s58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105¼	105¾
11 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜
1 Consoln Coal 5s 60	95	95	95
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
6 Consum Pow 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
68 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59¼	59	59
46 D & R G 4s 36	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
15 D & R G W 5s 55	4¼	4	4
18 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3	2¾	2⅞
21 D & R G West 5s 78	18½	18	18
Del Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Elec Auto L 3¼s 50	101	101	101
7 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68½	68½	68½
89 Erie 4½s 2015	58	56½	57½
51 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91½	91¾
2 Fairb Ks Morse 4s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Fla E Cst 5½s 59	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
5 FondaJ&G 2-4s fld	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 FondaJ&G 2-4s 82 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Francis Sug 6s 56	85½	85	85
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	95	95	95
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	83	83	83
12 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98¼	98¼	98¼
23 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97⅜	97⅜
14 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞
1 G Bay & W debB	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87¼	87¼	87¼
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
16 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101¾	101½	101½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	86¾	86½	86¾
3 Hoc Co 1st 4½s 62	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44½	44½	44½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¼	48¼	48¼
28 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	21	20⅝	20¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
21 Ill Cen 4s 52	55¾	55	55
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	50⅞	50½	50⅞
49 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49	48⅞	49
148 Ill Cen 4s 66	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
17 Ill Cen 5s 55	58	58	58
21 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	55	55	55
13 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	46½	46½	46½
43 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51¾	51⅜	51⅝
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
8 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	81¾	81½	81½
9 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
78 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	27	27¼
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26¼	26½	26¼
26 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35	34¾	34¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	57¾	57½	57½
38 Int T&T 5s 55	60½	60¼	60¼
9 James F&C 4½s 59	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
30 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	58¼	57⅝	58¼
5 K C South 5s 50	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
3 K C South 3s 60	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
3 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	100	100	100
35 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87⅛	87	87
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87	87	87
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	80¼	80¼	80¼
15 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	78	78
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	85	85	85
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	73⅛	72	72
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	56⅞	56¼	56¼
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38⅞	38¾	38¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34⅞	34½	34½
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93⅛	93¾
4 Lou&N 3¾s 2003	82¼	82	82
18 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
14 Maine Cen 4s 45	83¾	83½	83¾
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	51¼	51¼	51¼

Smuts Justified but End Is Not Yet

Continued from Page 1

ship to the full course of this war that the French defense of Verdun did to the last. Verdun marked the end of the period of quick successful German advance—and the end of the period of the war of movement and the beginning of the period of trench warfare which lasted until the Hindenburg Line was broken in 1918.

Blitzkrieg Hits Wall

The Battle of Stalingrad seems to have put an end to successful German blitzkrieg, which is the current term for war of movement. The ability of the Germans to drive ahead with unchecked momentum has been taken away from them. Their own offensive in the sense of an ability to advance anywhere in the land mass of Continental Europe has been successfully challenged.

But the counter offensive of the Allied Forces does not necessarily follow at once. What we are actually entering is the twilight zone of the transitional period called technically war of attrition. The initiative has passed from the enemy's hand. But he is powerful still, far more powerful than we like to admit to ourselves and has at his disposal defensive powers which we have not yet challenged.

And it is necessary to distinguish between the situations on different fronts. Actually the German-English Front across the Channel moved from the phase of German blitzkrieg into the attrition stage when Göring's bombers failed to break England's resistance in autumn and winter of 1940-'41. But Hitler still had the Continent to roam over. Only now has Germany lost its momentum on every front and been brought to the attritional phase not only on the English Channel, but also on the Russian Front and in the Mediterranean.

Japan Also Now at Bay

In the Far East the same thing has happened. Japan's war of successful movement came to an end with the fall of Corregidor. Until then the balance was tipped heavily in Japanese favor in every battle. Japan had the initiative, the superiority and unchecked momentum. But since that moment Japan has lost momentum and been fighting battles which were won or lost by such a narrow margin and with such equal distribution of losses on both sides that the significance was in the attritional sense.

In other words, the enemy has been brought to bay on every front. He has lost momentum. But, he is in possession of tremendous new resources over great areas of conquest which in many respects compensate him for his losses and give him at one and the same time both an incentive to fight defensively and the ability for it.

It would be the height of foolish optimism to assume that either Germany or Japan will collapse just because they have lost military momentum. Japan has already won an empire. And information from that quarter of the world forces one to conclude that Japan has in mind a plan for holding that Empire no matter what happens in Europe. Germany has control of the Continent of Europe from the Channel to the Volga. That is something which Hitler might like to hold even if he is unable to obtain any more.

Hope to Hold Their Loot

It must be realized, to avoid serious disappointment, that both of the real enemies, Germany and Japan, have heavy reasons for trying to hold even part of their current gains and are going to go on fighting to hold them. They wanted everything, of course. But they would do better to have something than nothing. If Hitler and Tojo must abandon hope of world conquest, then they can substitute for that a new plan. That plan could be as follows:

With the manpower, agricultural areas, industrial production and new frontiers which have already been won it would be possible for Germany and Japan in their respective spheres to fight a long defensive war of attrition. Were both sides to approach the point of exhaustion, Germany and Japan might plan to launch a peace drive with a compromise at the end. For them such an objective would be far less than they hoped to achieve from this war. But it is a trick which has been worked before and which they might try to perpetrate again.

Judging from the externals of enemy behavior it would appear that Japan, which has shown greater astuteness than Germany on several occasions during the past, is definitely operating today on such a plan. Japan has done nothing to indicate that it is committed to an "everything or nothing" plan.

As soon as Japan had conquered the easily acquired buffer area which surrounded it at the outset of the war in the Pacific it settled down to intensive consolidation of its position. The chances are that the Japanese still hope for far more than they have, but until prospects improve they are going to sit tight and prepare to defend their existing conquests, come what may.

Hitler gives far less evidence of such a practical attitude toward war. Hitler's whole history is that of the uncompromising fanatic whose dream ends either in complete victory or in some colossal spectacle of self-destruction. Hitler was often quoted in Berlin during the early days of the war as having declared that if he went down to defeat he would take at least 3,000,000 lives with him.

Therefore it is less to be expected that Hitler is personally ready to substitute a limited objective for his original goal of total victory than are the Japanese. But the history of the last war again offers a suggestion for what might happen in Germany.

The German High Command has always thought of war in supremely practical terms. When the Kaiser's ambition threatened to end in total destruction for Germany during the last war the High Command turned him out and sued for peace.

The High Command was ready then to substitute the minimum of an unoccupied Germany for the so-called glory of fighting to the bitter end. German armies are not in the habit of going on with a hopeless cause as did Robert E. Lee and his heroes of the Army of Northern Virginia. Hitler's Generals have no taste for an Appomattox.

May Shove Hitler Aside

There is always the possibility, therefore, that when Hitler's dream is proven sufficiently unattainable, his generals will manage somehow to substitute a Japanese-type plan of limited objective through attritional warfare for Hitler's preference for a Gotterdammerung.

All of this adds up to the implausibility of early and decisively successful counter offensive by the United Nations. They will undoubtedly begin attacks soon which will tear down the enemy and keep him pinned to his defensive positions. He must never be allowed to regain the momentum of advance. But that will be attritional warfare, not the real offensive.

One may hope for a quick turn of events, and it is not outside the realm of possibility. But to expect it would be to ignore the fact that Hitler today controls a greater proportion of the resources of Europe than Napoleon ever did and that Japan now holds in its armed fist an Empire exceeded in population and area today only by Britain's. Further, Germany and Japan have the lion's share of the skilled workers and the industrial areas of the world.

They have the resources of a long attritional period of warfare. It can go on for several years before the balance of military power turns so decisively in our favor that we can achieve a forward advance with sufficient momentum to carry through the lair of the enemy.

Work Week Up to 56 Hours Weighed by Senate Committee

Continued from Page 1

expressed the feeling of many of his colleagues in Congress when he stated, "We cannot afford in this crisis to stand pat on a 40-hour week. . . ." He stressed that the proposal was not designed to injure either social gains or labor's rights.

Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas anonunced that he would propose an amendment to the pending draft bill which would virtually scrap the wages and hours law by providing that no limit shall be placed on the number of hours an individual may work and that the same rate of pay shall apply to all hours worked.

Senator O'Daniel said his amendment would provide for "compensation at the same rate for all hours worked" by any employee in a war plant or otherwise for the duration of the war.

His amendment also provides that existing contracts between employees shall be nullified in so far as such contracts call for time-and-a-half pay for work above 40 hours weekly.

May Call Labor Leaders

Senator Reynolds said he probably would invite William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to appear before the Military Affairs Committee and give their views on the longer week and regular pay proposals.

Although there is evidence that organized labor is relaxing its opposition to longer hours, it still vigorously opposes suggestions that time-and-a-half and double-time be eliminated. Labor leaders frequently charge that such a change would mean requiring greater sacrifices on the part of labor than are being demanded of management.

It is pointed out, on the other hand, that payment of time-and-a-half and double-time is adding very materially to the cost of the war and the size of the postwar debt. Some people believe that the elimination of such payment is both a patriotic and an economic necessity.

Some savings have been effected by the renegotiation of Army and Navy contracts, but they are felt to be small compared with the economies to be made in the stabilization of wages and the elimination of higher pay for overtime.

Meanwhile, the National War Labor Board has unanimously approved measures designed to prevent the "pirating" of workers from one industry to another. The NWLB ruling stated:

"If a wage rate for a job classification has not theretofore been established by the employer for the plant involved, the rate shall be fixed at a level not exceeding that which prevails in similar classifications within the area, unless a higher rate is approved by the National War Labor Board."

The Board has received many complaints that some industries are using exorbitant wages as bait to workers already employed elsewhere and that many concerns have been seriously affected by the loss of skilled help because of this. This is said to be particularly true when some high-wage plant, such as an airplane factory, opens in the vicinity of other concerns.

U. S. Shifts Arms Program To Heavier Planes and Tanks

Continued from Page 1

tion conference before it had convened, apparently another clue to the significance he attached to its decisions.

He announced specifically that the Government is revising its plans to produce 45,000 tanks of all categories this year in order to produce fewer, heavier tanks of greater striking power. He declared that the program would yield as great a weight of metal as originally intended but that it would go more into medium and heavy tanks.

Longer Range for Planes

The President said that the same would be true of aircraft, that the need was increasingly for larger planes of longer range and capable of greater destruction and bomb load. He explained that while there would be fewer planes in number there would be as much total air power as first planned and that it would be better adapted to take the fighting to the enemy.

Te emphasized that to accomplish the most urgent war production and to facilitate still more the flow of scarce materials, greater curtailment would have to be placed on the manufacture of luxury and semi-luxury commodities. The extent of these curtailments are to be announced shortly.

In connection with changes in tank and airplane requirements, Mr. Roosevelt said the program for tanks a year ago called for a large scheduled production of M-3 tanks, but that the experiences of warfare, particularly in the Libyan desert, had made it advisable to change over to the M-4 tanks.

Asked if the same situation applied to planes, the President said that the present program calls for fewer actual planes than planned a year ago, but that the decrease was being translated into more gun power, longer range and generally greater combat effectiveness.

As to whether the decrease in plane production would reflect itself in changes of fighter plane designs, Mr. Roosevelt said light fighter planes were changing all the time and told his press conference to bear in mind that one type of plane that appears best for one theater of operations is an inferior type in another theater.

Discussing material shortages, the President told of seeing, on his recent trip through the nation, war factories that were essentially assembly plants and dependent on manufacturing plants for parts. Some of these manufacturing plants, he said, are behind in their production. He cited one assembly plant which should have been in full production and employing 45,000 persons. Instead, he said, there were only 8,000 workers in the plant because the parts were not coming in from the manufacturing plants.

The President added, however, that it was only a matter of a very few weeks before this unidentified assembly plant would be in full production.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that directives had been issued to the Maritime Commission and the WPB to find something for Andrew J. Higgins to build in his shipyard near New Orleans. Completion of the shipyard was halted by the Maritime Commission and a contract for 200 Liberty ships canceled several months ago to conserve steel.

Mr. Higgins conferred with President Roosevelt earlier this week and indicated he hoped to build giant cargo planes.

Ship's Hospital Area Is Swept by Blaze

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23 (AP)—Fire swept through the hospital area of a United States ship undergoing repairs here early today, and the vessel was left listing "very slightly" from tons of water poured on the blaze.

Identity of the ship was not disclosed by the Army, and cause of the blaze, confined to one compartment, was not officially announced.

Firemen and guards, however, said the blaze was believed to have been started in a pile of mattresses by sparks or flames from a welder's torch.

The ship was being repaired at the Key Highway yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

6,000 Men Forced From Luxemburg Into German Army

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joseph Bech of Luxemburg said last night the Germans had forced more than 6,000 men from the small state into the German Army and deported 10,000 others since the invasion.

The Nazis charged the deportees were "unreliable border Germans unwilling to recognize their duty to the Reich," Mr. Bech told the Foreign Press Association.

"Luxemburg never has been and never will be German," the minister said, despite a recent German move to incorporate into the Reich the Duchy which lies between France and Germany.

Mr. Bech said the Gestapo sent 50 to 100 into exile each week, in some cases separating children from parents. These, he said, were replaced by twice as many Germans.

Bulgars and Nazis Reported Fortifying Coast of the Aegean

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 23 (AP)—A report through usually reliable channels from Bulgarian-occupied eastern Greece said here that the Bulgars assisted by Nazi military engineers were busy fortifying the Aegean coastline and reinforcing their garrisons in the hinterland.

This news followed reports that Greek guerrillas operating in eastern Macedonia above the coast were becoming increasingly troublesome to the invaders after establishing contacts with Serbian guerrillas operating in adjacent Yugoslavia.

It also reflected German preoccupation with allied second front possibilities. The Nazi naval commander at Salonika and the German commander in Yugoslavia and Macedonia were reported to have inspected Bulgarian troops and coastal defenses in the area.

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N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church. $36-$45. EN. 2-1883.

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DETROIT—Capable, intelligent, experienced young woman wants switchboard, receptionist or general office work; good references. After 6:00 p. m. Vermont 6-3080.

HOUSEWORKER, educated, refined, Christian Scientist; complete charge of motherless or business home. Write Box L-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MIAMI, FLA. (on Southeastern Coast)—Permanent position desired as housekeeper-companion preferred; hostess; hotel training; sales experience; can drive car. Write details to Box 87, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg.

SECRETARY-nurse, many years experience, desires position with Christian Scientist; go anywhere. Box G-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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CLASSIFIED (Continued)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. Boston, October 21, 1942.

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County November 3, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

FREDERIC W. COOK, Secretary of the Commonwealth. 1942.

GOVERNOR. Vote for One.
Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Democratic.
Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican.
Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor Party.
Otis A. Hood of Boston, Communist.
Joseph Massidda of Swampscott, Socialist Party.
Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Vote for One.
Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, Republican.
John C. Carr of Medford, Democratic.
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.
George L. McGlynn of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.
E. Frank Searle of Lawrence, Prohibition.

SECRETARY. Vote for One.
Joseph J. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican.
Bernard G. Kelly of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.
Abbie L. Tebbets of Waltham, Prohibition.
Peter Wartiainen, Jr., of Westminster, Socialist Party.

TREASURER. Vote for One.
Laurence Curtis of Boston, Republican.
Francis X. Hurley of Boston, Democratic.
Martha E. Gear of Boston, Prohibition.
Gote Elvel Palmquist of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.
Anders H. Swenson of Greenfield, Socialist Party.

AUDITOR. Vote for One.
Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, Republican.
Herbert Crabtree of Holyoke, Socialist Labor Party.
Ethel J. Prince of Danvers, Prohibition.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Vote for One.
James E. Agnew of Boston, Democratic.
Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, Republican.
Charles F. Danforth of Newton, Prohibition.
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party.
Howard Penley of Boston, Socialist Party.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.
Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Democratic.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican.
Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor Party.
George L. Paine of Cambridge, Socialist Party.
George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One.
Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence, Republican—Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Tenth District.
William A. Carey of Boston, Democratic.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Eleventh District.
James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic.
Vincent Mottola of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Twelfth District.
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.
Francis P. O'Neill of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Thirteenth District.
Francis H. Foy of Quincy, Democratic.
Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Republican.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One. Second District.
Clayton L. Havey of Boston, Republican.
Samuel George Thorner of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One. Third District.
Frank A. Brooks of Concord, Republican.
William F. A. Graham of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One. Fourth District.
J. Wallace Mahony of Revere, Republican.
John J. Sawtelle of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. First Suffolk District.
Walter I. Butler of Chelsea, Republican.
William R. Conley of Chelsea, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Second Suffolk District.
Lawrence J. Bushnell of Boston, Republican.
Robert L. Lee of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Third Suffolk District.
John J. Connors of Boston, Democratic.
Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Fourth Suffolk District.
Albert R. Bencks of Boston, Republican.
Leo J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Fifth Suffolk District.
Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
Malcolm L. Wentworth of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Sixth Suffolk District.
Benjamin Gargill of Boston, Republican.
Maurice M. Goldman of Boston, Democratic.
Harry Kalus of Boston, Independent.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Seventh Suffolk District.
Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Middlesex and Suffolk District.
Benjamin J. Bowen of Newton, Republican.
Thomas Edmund Morahan of Newton, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Norfolk and Suffolk District.
Richard S. Bowers of Brookline, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. First Suffolk District.
George L. Betts of Boston, Republican.
Enrico Cappucci of Boston, Democratic.
Susan K. Donovan of Boston, Democratic.
Patrick H. Pignato of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Second Suffolk District.
David M. Cleary of Boston, Democratic.
John F. Gilmore of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Third Suffolk District.
Edmund E. Capodilupo of Boston, Democratic.
Edward Lowell Davis of Boston, Republican.
George T. Lanigan of Boston, Democratic.
James I. Yoffa of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fourth Suffolk District.
John D. Brown of Boston, Republican.
Perlie Dyar Chase of Boston, Republican.
Rita M. Moylan of Boston, Democratic.
George M. Romanos of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fifth Suffolk District.
John H. Bundy of Boston, Democratic.
George L. Pasqua of Boston, Democratic.
Stuart C. Rand of Boston, Republican.
Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Sixth Suffolk District.
John E. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Powers of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Seventh Suffolk District.
Richard A. Kelly of Boston, Democratic.
Patrick J. McDonough of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Eighth Suffolk District.
Ernest W. Dullea of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Ninth Suffolk District.
Laurence Banks of Boston, Independent—Republican.
Dennis P. Glynn of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Tenth Suffolk District.
Vincent Mannering of Boston, Democratic.
Charles H. McGee of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Eleventh Suffolk District.
Frederick R. Harvey, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twelfth Suffolk District.
Florence E. Cook of Boston, Democratic.
George W. Gold of Boston, Republican.
George Greene of Boston, Republican.
John H. Harris of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Thirteenth Suffolk District.
Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
Ralph M. Porter of Boston, Republican.
Gerald F. Scally of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fourteenth Suffolk District.
Charles Kaplan of Boston, Democratic.
Charles Miller of Boston, Democratic.
Joel L. Miller of Boston, Republican.
Eva G. Silva of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fifteenth Suffolk District.
John Henry Carroll of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas F. Reilly of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Sixteenth Suffolk District.
Philip McMorrow of Boston, Democratic.
Edward J. Mulligan of Boston, Democratic.
Ernst L. Schultz of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Seventeenth Suffolk District.
Richard Kiddle of Boston, Republican.
Ralph L. Luke of Boston, Republican.
Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Troy, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Eighteenth Suffolk District.
William C. Allen of Boston, Republican.
Michael Paul Feeney of Boston, Democratic.
John T. Padden of Boston, Democratic.
Herbert G. White of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Nineteenth Suffolk District.
Robert G. Connolly of Boston, Democratic.
Paul J. McCarty of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Three. Twentieth Suffolk District.
Philip C. Burr of Boston, Republican.
Edmond J. Donlan of Boston, Democratic.
Eric A. Nelson of Boston, Republican.
Roderick L. O'Handly of Boston, Democratic.
William F. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
John R. Yates of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twenty-first Suffolk District.
Charles D. Driscoll of Boston, Republican—Democratic.
Louis Lobel of Boston, Democratic—Republican.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

PUBLIC NOTICES (Continued)

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twenty-second Suffolk District.
Charles J. Artesani of Boston, Democratic.
Charles R. Chaplin of Boston, Republican.
Jeremiah D. W. Crowley of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Twenty-third Suffolk District.
Joseph Margolis of Chelsea, Republican—Democratic.
Nicholas Parrotta of Chelsea, Independent.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twenty-fourth Suffolk District.
Samuel Falkof of Chelsea, Republican.
Edward A. McCarthy of Chelsea, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twenty-fifth Suffolk District.
Peter J. Jordan of Revere, Republican—Democratic.
William H. J. Rowan of Revere, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Twenty-sixth Suffolk District.
Walter O. Baker of Winthrop, Square Deal Principles—Democratic.
Arthur P. Verney of Winthrop, Republican.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Vote for One. Suffolk District.
William J. Foley of Boston, Democratic.

REGISTER OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY. Vote for One. Suffolk County.
Arthur W. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

To vote on the following Question, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO.

QUESTION NO. 1.
LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Shall the proposed measure which provides that the present statutes which make it a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment knowingly to advertise, print, publish, distribute or circulate any matter containing reference to any person from whom or place where any drug, instrument or means whatever or any advice or information may be obtained for the purpose of preventing pregnancy, or to sell, lend, give away, exhibit, offer or advertise any drug, medicine, instrument or other article for the prevention of conception, or to write or print information of any kind stating when, where, how, of whom, or by what means such article can be obtained, or to manufacture or make such article, shall not apply to treatment or prescription given to married persons for protection of life or health by or under the direction of registered physicians nor to teaching in chartered medical schools nor to publication or sale of medical treatises or journals, which was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 77 in the affirmative and 133 in the negative, and in the Senate by a vote of 16 in the affirmative and 18 in the negative, be approved? YES ___ NO ___

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:—

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "YES" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one, "YES" on question two and "NO" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on questions one and two and "YES" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt bever

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

"Good as a Dowry"
Is a 100% Wool Frock
which you will find in one and two-piece models. To top it off, a chic Hat and Costume Jewelry.
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
78 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Mass.

- Fresh Native Broilers
- Tobin's Ham and Bacon
- Fresh Eggs Received Daily

EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. Circle 9300

Preserving Jars, Convex Kettle, Paraffin Wax, Jelly Tumblers, Jiffy Seals.
GOOD LUCK
Jar Rubbers
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 PRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

CONCORD

New Victory Mattresses Now on Display
CARTER FURNITURE CO.
342 Main St. West Concord, Mass.

Announcing the opening of
THE CONCORD SPORT SHOP
in its new location with an added stock of toys, games, and
BRITAIN'S METAL SETS
8 WALDEN STREET CONCORD, MASS.

DEDHAM

Geishecker's
Sportswear, Sweaters, Jackets
Smart Accessories
879 HIGH STREET DEDHAM 0819

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Select Your Christmas Personal Cards NOW
to send to the Boys Overseas
Keepsake Diamonds **RICE & CO.** *Watches*
F. W. RICE
330 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FLORSHEIM SHOES
"For the Man Who Cares"
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main Street, Greenfield

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
We advise you to buy your Anti-Freeze now. Supply may be limited.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

Console Radios
Record Player Combinations
Table Models from $12.95 up
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

SNUGGIES
Carters, Vanity Fair—75c, $1.00, $1.25
Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large
25% wool
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

This Is
Coat Week
at
Cherry & Webb's
Wider Selections!
Bigger Values!

PRACTICAL GIFTS FOR OVERSEAS SERVICEMEN
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

Our Quality Chocolates 59c a pound
Halloween Novelties
JUNKINS CANDY STORE
577 Essex St., Next to the Waldorf

LEXINGTON

READY'S
Now Showing
Christmas Gift Sets
Army — Navy
Complete Stock of Useful Gifts
THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
1943
Phillips Brooks' Engagement Calendars
Diaries
Birthday and Anniversary Books
Engagement and Note Pads
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

THE REMEMBRANCE SHOP
STORE-WIDE SALE
OCTOBER 28, 29, 30
Our First Birthday

Harris Tweed Coats	$29.95
Dresses	$5.95 to $16.95
Maternity Dresses	$7.95 and $8.95
100% Wool Sweaters	$3.00
Skirts	$3.95 to $5.95
Bags	$1.25 to $5.95

Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cherry and Webb's
WARTIME STORE HOURS
Mondays 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Tuesdays through Fridays 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Satisfactory terms can be arranged.
A. E. O'Heir Co.
HURD STREET
Just around the corner from Central St.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

ROBERTSON'S
MAPLE WEEK *Features*
Bed — Dresser
Mirror—Chest
SOLID MAPLE
$54.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

JOHN W. FRASER
at the
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
LOWELL
Ready with
Stoneface Overcoats
Alpadora Overcoats

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
67th BASEMENT BIRTHDAY SALE
Hundreds of real money savings for the next 10 days

LYNN

QUALITY FURNITURE
FURNITURE
Good Carpets, Good Draperies are still obtainable.
Come in and let us show them to you.
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

Time for New Draperies and Slip-Covers
Hill-Welch
Willow Street

100% Virgin Wool
TWEED COATS
With a button-in wool lining.
You can take the wool lining out, or button it in as you wish; making these fine tweed coats an all-year-'round investment. Box type with club collar. Sizes 12 to 20. $29.75.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737
Lynn, Massachusetts
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

T. W. ROGERS CO.
"Eve Carver"
Casual classic dress
Second Floor
★ T. W. Rogers Co. is your headquarters in Lynn for your "Eve Carver" dress.

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Let the BIG ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

GLOVES—
Pigskins, Mochas, Capes
Lined and unlined, regular and cadet
$1.00 to $6.00
M. A. ROBERTS
Men's Wear
128 Monroe St., Cor. Washington
Authorized Agents for Adam Hats

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1680

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Bride at Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

MALDEN

MALDEN REMNANT STORE
invites you to visit their new store, 470 MAIN ST., 2 doors below the old one. Larger quarters enables us to give you a greater assortment of high-quality fabrics at our usual Low Prices. We are featuring a new line of Draperies.
Wool for hooked and braided rugs
Patchwork by the pound

BAKER'S
is now ready with full assortment
SERVICE MEN'S GIFTS
FOR CHRISTMAS
NOTE: Will be pleased to assist in wrapping for mailing
The Apparel Shop That's "On the Square"
440 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQUARE

B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
Headquarters for
BOYS' and GIRLS'
Coats, Coat Sets and Snow Suits
99 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.

ThriftiCheck CHECKING ACCOUNT NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIRED
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
CAMBRIDGE · EVERETT · MALDEN · STONEHAM

DON'T MISS THE BOAT . . .
Gifts for your boys abroad should be chosen now—
Mailed between Oct. 1st and Nov. 15th
JOSLIN'S

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1333 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD

"3 W's" that mean more comfort this winter—
WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT
Duofold Health Underwear. Excellent fit, positive protection from drafts and cold.
O'BRIEN'S
Phone MYStic 5060
Opposite Medford Theatre
Thomas O'Brien & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FRENCH DOLL BEAUTY SHOPPE
58 Essex Street, Melrose Tel. 4010

Machine and Machineless
PERMANENT WAVES
All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

ALECK'S
Suits, Topcoats, Overcoats
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main Street Tel. 3532-R

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
847 MAIN STREET

Hallowe'en Candies and Ice Cream
Hopkins
Our Own Make Chocolates and Caramels

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

Helene's
Smart Millinery
Hats Individually Styled
BAGS AND GLOVES
Next to the Theatre

NEW BEDFORD

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
506 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Gulf Hill Dairy
Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1887
Serving Greater New Bedford over the years has been our pleasure. As in the two past wars so in the present war, we strive to present the best Foods for your Table that are obtainable.
GEORGE S. TABER, Proprietor
254-258 Union Street

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
SMART
WINTER
FASHIONS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. S. Noden & Sons
Painting—Decorating—Glazing
Ceilings Kalsomined—Paper Hanging
Floors Refinished
BIG. 2950 WAT. 2950-5206
Shop: 22 Nonantum Pl.

NEWTONVILLE

Furniture insurance protects *all* household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

PITTSFIELD

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes—Shirtcraft Shirts—Interwoven Hose
273 NORTH STREET TEL. 7361

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR
TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

"Good Furniture"
Two words that explain why people come to this store when they want to beautify their homes.
RICE AND KELLY, Inc.
W. F. Garrity
285 North Street Tel. 2-1574

"Airloom" Blankets
by Chatham
75% wool for warmth, 25% cotton for wear
$7.95
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

"Have Them Cleaned Right"
SHALETT
Cleaners and Dyers
702 North Street Tel. 5475

1857—ENGLAND BROS.—1942
85th Anniversary Sale
Saturday last day.
Savings on Everything You Need—for Yourself, Your Family, Your Home!

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY FUR SHOP
FURS EXCLUSIVELY
ESTABLISHED 1931

BLENDED NORTHERN MUSKRAT COATS $265 ALL INCLUSIVE
These lovely fur coats . . . blended to simulate the most luxurious mink and sable, designed by skillful craftsmen, are offered for comparison.
Open Every Evening
Budget Plan If Desired
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET
Tel. GRA. 8569

SEARS SPECIAL
Regular $7.50 Blue
Melton Mackinaw
100% Reprocessed Wool
$6.98
Heavily lined Mackinaw for cold weather wear, suitable for dress or work.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
1591 Hancock St. PRE. 6868

The Wollaston Greeting Card Shop
This year, more than ever, we should send Christmas cards. We cannot guarantee delivery of Christmas cards with name printed on them, after Thanksgiving.
17 BEALE ST. WOLLASTON
opp. Wollaston Theater

SANTA SAILS FOR OVERSEAS NOV. 1st
Remember your man in the service with a gift from
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SOMERVILLE

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This year especially it is wise to shop early for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Our Christmas Card selection is now complete
Artistic Picture Framing
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON STREET

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WAKEFIELD

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE, Proprietor
"Good Furniture to Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
Reading REA. 1450

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ARROW SHIRTS
$2.25 • $2.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

★ Star Market Co. ★
FRESH NATIVE
BROILERS
2½ to 3-lb. Average lb **35c**
Fresh daily from nearby farms
DELIVERY SERVICE
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

WEYMOUTH

The Cleanest Number in Town
Just Call Wey. 2424 for
SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
814 Broad Street, East Weymouth

DOROTHY ANN
SPECIALTY SHOP
Washington Square
WEYMOUTH LANDING

WORCESTER

Be Sure to Visit Worcester's
The Fabric Shop
346 MAIN STREET
Always the newest in Woolens, Velvets, Silks, Laces, Cotton, Notions.

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St. London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately 5/- p. a. Royal patronage. Capital £200,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	E	T	L	O	C	K
I	▨	H	U	N	▨	I
E	D	▨	C	E	N	T
L	O	C	K	▨	E	T
D	E	L	▨	A	N	Y
▨	▨	U	L	M	▨	▨
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

They cried to God in the battle, and he was intreated of them; because they put their trust in him.—I CHRON. 5:20

Did You Ever Wonder

How Cold, Instead of Heat, May Be Used to Dry Fresh-Printed Sheets?

Since heat accelerates the evaporation of water, we commonly seek ways of raising the temperature of moist substances if we wish to dry them. Cold breakfast cereals, made soggy by exposure to the humidity of the atmosphere, may be placed in a moderate oven with the door open to dry to renewed crispness.

To make printing ink dry faster and to speed up the printing rate, heat has sometimes been applied at such temperatures as to risk damage to the paper.

A recent development in high speed printing, however, offers a means of drying ink by cold instead of by heat. The ink is dried by freezing or solidifying due to cold, instead of drying by evaporation, absorption, or oxidation.

Ordinary printing inks are fluid mixtures of pigment or other coloring matter and binder. This fluid is transferred from the plate cylinder to the paper and must dry to a solid deposit before the next printed sheet may be placed on the pile without danger of smudging.

This new cold-set ink is normally solid, not fluid like ordinary printing inks. The ink fountain, the ink carriage, and the printing plate all are heated from within by a hot water system. This heat melts the solid ink so that an impression can be made on the paper by the plate.

Ordinary printing inks are fluid, while cold-set ink is solid at ordinary temperatures.

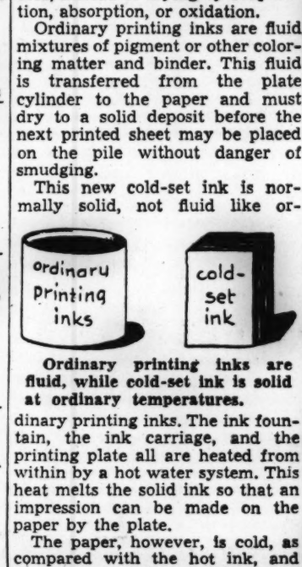
The paper, however, is cold, as compared with the hot ink, and the ink very quickly solidifies, remaining on the surface of the paper and not penetrating and spreading along the fibers, as fluid ink does when you try to write on blotting paper with a pen.

This non-penetration of cold-set ink is definitely a point in its favor, for it may be used to print on almost any type or class of paper. It does not matter if the paper is loose-woven or tight, whether it is dull and uncoated or coated and glossy.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the tuft of hair above a horse's hoof?
6—Who was one of a barbarous Asiatic race which invaded Europe in 5th century?
7—What ending denotes the past tense?
9—What is the one-hundredth part of unit of various monetary systems?
10—What is a device for securing a door, drawer, or the like?
12—The peach blossom is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
13—Some.
14—What is a German city on the Danube?
15—The young of a whale is called what?
16—Who is manager of N. Y. baseball club in National League?
19—What ancient city is scene of a part of "Pericles"?
20—Selby, England, is on what river?
22—What is a Biblical pronoun?
23—Globe.
25—What is first name of author of "Oliver Wiswell"?

Down

1—What N. Y. merchant laid the first transatlantic cable?
2—Symbol of thorium is what?
3—Bret Harte wrote "The —— of Roaring Camp."
4—Unity.
5—What is a diminutive of Katharine?
6—Female of the antelope is called what?
11—What does a clavigor carry?
15—What is an island and treaty port in southeastern China?
15—What is an embroidered ornament on a stocking?
17—Attempt.
18—Incisors are what?
19—What is any of numerous gull-like birds?
21—What do you call a native or inhabitant of a country or place?
24—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

New Type Maps

Maps mounted on thin steel backing, and provided with magnetic markers in various sizes, shapes, and colors, are proving valuable because the markers stick tightly and their position can be changed without leaving marks on the maps.

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K. PARRELS

Daily Anecdote

To What End?

A trader with the Indians coveted an ornate ring worn by a certain Navajo. After transacting some business with the Red Man he pointed to the ornament and inquired insinuatingly, "Don't you want to give me that?"

"Why me do that?" demanded the Navajo.

"Because," replied the trader, "it is like my friendship for you—it has no end."

"Huh," exclaimed the Indian, "I got reason to keep ring."

"Why?" asked the trader.

"Because," replied the deeply discerning Red Man, "ring is like my friendship for you—it has no beginning."

Daily Quotation

SOLITUDE is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Generalship On The Home Front

By Spoon River Sam

I tell you, our armchair strategists don't get the credit they ought to. To me, it's perfectly plain they've got the best idea how to fight this war.

Generals and admirals just naturally get confused. They're in the thick of things, and the trees get in the way of the forest. They work at strategy so all fired hard, their judgment gets tangled up.

Now on the home front it's different. The civilian ain't tied to the monotony of figuring out strategy. So, when he goes at it, it's relaxation. All he has to think about aforehand is rationing, registering for same, taxes, cost of living, civilian defense, buying war bonds, paying debts, saving tin cans, saving rubber, saving scrap, listening to the radio and reading the papers.

Naturally, when he turns his mind to the battlefront, he's eager for adventure. The next move to make is plain to him. When he lets you in on it, you wonder why the military man—who's trained for the job—hasn't done it.

The campaigner back home declares we'll open up a second front in France, bomb Tokyo every day, sweep in from Italy to meet our forces in France, send another AEF to Russia, bomb the Nazi lines from a spot in the Middle East, and so on. There's nothing to it, you see.

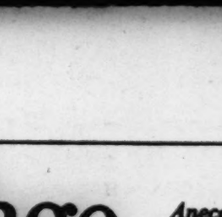
Now what we need is some way for the generals and admirals to set up a direct line with these people at home so's they'll know what to do next. The war might depend on it. Yes sir, every expert's armchair ought to be wired for sound.—Wide World Features.

Three Guesses
Answer: Erie (eerie), Superior.

War Bonds

What You Buy With Them

Mines, either "floating" or magnetic, are probably the most effective weapons to guard approaches to our harbors. So-called "floating" mines are anchored by a steel cable and ride below the surface of the water. They must be struck by a ship to explode.



Magnetic mines contain a magnetic needle which completes an electric circuit when the steel hull of a ship approaches. Our Navy uses thousands of these mines and their cost, for that reason, runs into the thousands of dollars. But your purchase of War Bonds will help pay for these guardians of our coastal waters. Invest at least 10 per cent of your income in War Bonds every payday and become a member of the patriotic Ten Percent Club.

Three Guesses

Here's a riddle for a change:
Which Great Lake is very strange?
Which Great Lake can meet the test
Of being better than the rest?

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

Soybeans for Cookies

In baked products such as cookies, muffins, and bread, one-fourth of the white flour may be replaced with vitamin- and mineral-rich soybean flour.

Weddings for Servicemen

(Dallas News)

Dallas

Home weddings are available in this city for servicemen whose short leaves do not permit them to go to their own homes or those of their intended brides.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Davis, 6231 Tremont, have invited men in the armed forces to use the facilities of their residence for marriages which might otherwise take place in less acceptable surroundings.

The Davises got to thinking about so many couples who have wedding plans all made, and then the boy gets a furlough and the wedding date is changed to the next day, say, with the bride-elect meeting her fiance in Dallas for the ceremony. And because the boy's furlough is so short, there isn't time to arrange much of a ceremony so far away from home.

That's what happened recently when the daughter of a friend of theirs got a telegram from her fiance saying he had received a short furlough. Their wedding had been originally planned for December.

So the boy and girl met in Dallas, members of their families arrived. Mrs. Davis called the minister, Mr. Davis dashed out for some ice cream and cake for a reception, and the couple had a home wedding with all the trimmings.

"It's just that we want to do what we can in the war effort," Mr. Davis said in announcing the invitation. "Mrs. Davis will play the wedding music for them and I'll guard the door or help out in some way."

NEWS ITEM— CONGRESS IS TOLD FARMS MUST HAVE MORE GLAMOUR IF THEY EXPECT TO KEEP THE FARMHANDS HAPPY.
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MOVIES TONIGHT IN THE HAY LOFT
FARM HAND'S WELCUM
BRINGING HOME THE HAY
MUST HAVE GLAMOUR, GALS!

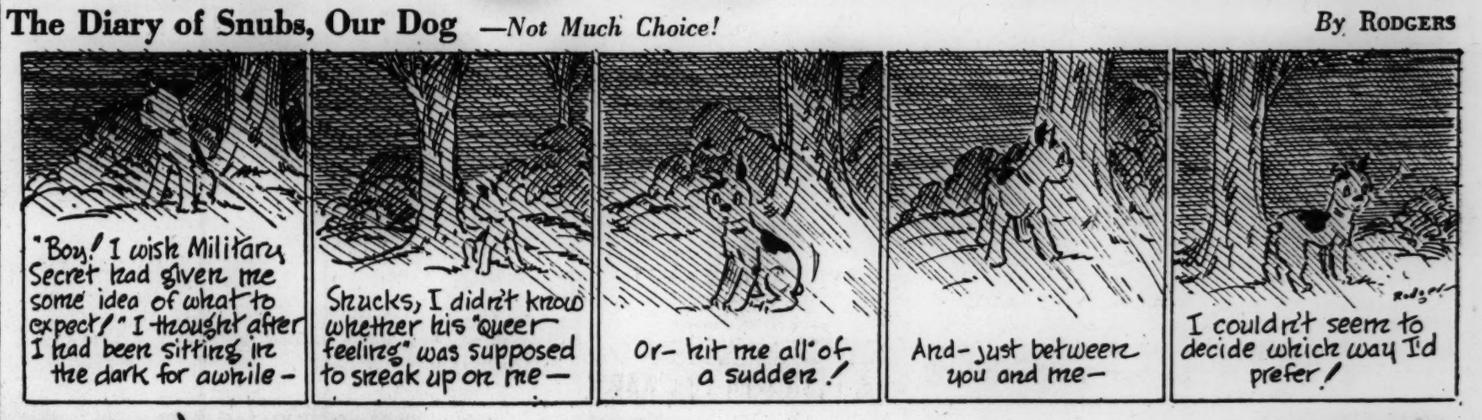
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oh to Leave the Leaves*

By LE PELLEY

I LEARNED IN SCHOOL TODAY THAT LEAVES ARE FINE FERTILIZER IF LEFT ON THE GROUND! I'm GOING TO TELL MY DAD THAT, AND THEN I WON'T HAVE TO RAKE LEAVES ANY MORE
WONDERFUL NEWS, DAD... LEAVES MAKE GOOD FERTILIZER ....
THAT'S NICE TO KNOW, SON... BETTER RAKE UP ALL THE LEAVES AND PUT THEM ON THE GARDEN!
I SHOULD LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE — THAT'S WHAT I SHOULD DO!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Not Much Choice!*

By RODGERS


"Boy! I wish Military Secret had given me some idea of what to expect!" I thought after I had been sitting in the dark for awhile—
Shucks, I didn't know whether his "queer feeling" was supposed to sneak up on me—
Or—hit me all of a sudden!
And—just between you and me—
I couldn't seem to decide which way I'd prefer!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Approach*

By THE HAGERS

"The Mayor's fighting his campaign Upon a difficult terrain.
His Honor, T. Fitz-Maurice Drake," Said Joe, "a new appeal must make."
"He's wise and honest, just and true," I quacked, "and patriotic too."
"I've just the thing!" cried Joe. "Next week In Western garb we'll have him speak."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Reduce Army Drinking

In shelving the Lee Amendment, Congress has done nothing to solve the problem of soldier drinking. By a 49-to-25 vote, the Senate has removed from the bill to lower the draft age to 18 a provision for barring intoxicants from Army and Navy camps and adjacent areas. The Senate avoided a politically dangerous rejection of the proposal by sending it to the Military Affairs Committee for further study—which cannot be made before November 3. This action was made easier by the fact that Senator Lee's amendment could be called a "rider" and the controversy over liquor was holding up action on the draft bill.

But no pigeonhole will contain the rising tide of public insistence that something effective be done to protect service men from temptations attendant on camp life. Congress has temporarily shelved the issue, but the American people can't and don't want to dodge it.

For plainly there is something basically incongruous in the phrase "drunken heroes." In their hearts the American people cherish a picture of the soldier and sailor as youth in shining armor, fighting for Christianity and civilization. As Senator Lee pointed out, intoxication—and even beer will induce some measure of intoxication—destroys the alert, clear-eyed, disciplined strength which months of training build up in service men. Not only the protective sense of mothers and fathers, but plain military efficiency demands greater safeguards against this "Trojan horse."

There may be reasonable differences of opinion over the best form of such protection. Those who demand the banning of liquor and vice from areas adjacent to Army and Navy reservations should recognize that just passing the law is not enough. They must take account of Secretary Stimson's point that men will go farther afield and other evils, like bootlegging, will develop. But they can well demand that the Government and the military leaders should take a more positive stand against liquor as an evil. Those who oppose the compulsions of law have an obligation to seek more effective alternatives.

The public should recognize that vast vested interests are going to the extreme in propaganda against restraints on their profits. They cry "prohibition" and try to ridicule any law which would curtail drinking. It would be well to realize that there are any number of "prohibitions" already applied to intoxicants. The sale of liquor is restricted to certain places and hours. Military canteens do not sell whisky and wine. The value of some "prohibitions" is recognized; the question should be argued on the wisdom of any particular extension of present restraints.

Many people have responded to the argument that the boys in service should not be asked to give up liquor when civilians are not required to do so. But civilians who feel that way might well begin by abstaining. They might also use a bit of common sense and recognize that thousands of civilians who hold the lives of others in their hands are denied liquor. The Nation has asked soldiers and sailors to give up things they cherish far more than drinking. It certainly should not submit them to greater temptations than they have had at home; it should do more to protect them from the gregarious mesmerisms of camp life.

But let us not criticize Congress for dodging responsibility while dodging it ourselves. Let us not expect too much either of legislation or of military commanders, some alert, some lax. Every citizen can help to protect servicemen from drink and vice. He can stop tolerating the propaganda and suggestion which claim to make them attractive, a propaganda particularly active in a liquor-subsidized press.

But most effectively, every citizen can do something to provide the wholesome pleasure and genuine good times which normal American boys naturally prefer. Fine work has been done with the USO and the many private organizations which provide rest and recreation for servicemen. But every family, every individual can do more in a personal way to help.

Not Always War Birds

The airplane does bring nations closer together and it can promote neighborliness. This conclusion is reached from the news that Dr. Caracciolo Parra Perez, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his party, are now touring South America by air to discuss Venezuela's foreign policy with the heads of all governments there. A month's tour by air will place the Venezuelan party in personal touch with all the diplomatic heads of the South American republics. Planes are not always war birds.

The "War of Interdependence"

We are gratified to see, in an excellent letter appearing on this page today, approval of a suggestion carried in one of this newspaper's editorials recently. The editorial pointed out that the present war might well be called the War of Interdependence.

The phrase did not originate in this newspaper; it was spoken without especial emphasis in the course of an international broadcast. Our interest in it arises from the need which so many people feel today for short, pithy phrases, so well carved out of the language as to be understandable by all and yet accurate when applied to complex historical facts.

If men and women become accustomed to the fact that they are fighting a War of Interdependence they will support their representatives in wise efforts to make peace on the basis of interdependence. Perhaps the Dallas Morning News does not go too far when, in an editorial commending "The War of Interdependence" as a name for this struggle, it says:

> Recognition of the fact of interdependence, that no nation can live to itself alone and survive, . . . would have enlisted the United States in the high cause of maintaining peace in the world; would have prevented the rearmament of Germany, the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. It would have made a powerful, unyielding League of Nations. There would be no Munich to besmirch history, no Pearl Harbor to redden it with infamy.

Let us then, recognize the basis on which we have been forced to make war and, victory won, transmute it to the purposes of durable peace.

When the squirrel hoards he keeps food from rotting. When the human hoards, he keeps food from his neighbor.

Three Deficiencies

The tax bill which President Roosevelt has just signed may be in fact the heaviest tax Americans have yet been called upon to pay, but it is, nonetheless, insufficient to meet an economically sound proportion of the war costs. The Treasury conservatively estimates it will raise $24,000,000,000. The Senate Finance Committee believes it might raise up to $26,000,000,000. Either figure must be set against the estimated $77,000,000,000 the United States is spending in the fiscal year.

A second serious defect in the 1942 tax bill is that it cannot be an effective anti-inflation implement. The taxes are steep—as those who will pay them can attest—but they make no distinction between those taxpayers who are forcing inflation by spending war-augmented incomes and those taxpayers who have war-depleted incomes. One reason that no greater brake has been placed on industrial wages was that everybody assumed new taxes would come along to take back part of the surplus. If this is not to occur, wages should be lowered to give relief, in the form of lessened costs, to the taxpayers who, in the end, pay those wages of the war plants.

A third inadequacy of the new law is that it continues the policy of collecting last year's taxes out of this year's income. Some 20,000,000 Americans are to find a new item of debt standing against them. The man entering the armed services will have last year's taxes to pay out of this year's reduced income. Mr. Beardsley Ruml's example of the $30 a week stenographer taking to the altar a tax debt of $184 is to the point. Some form of pay-as-you-go, Ruml Plan or better, should be adopted.

These are the questions the Treasury and Congress must now begin work on. We hope for better results in the '43 bill.

The gentleman who wants his coal miners to work only 35 hours a week is out of step with others in war work in the United States whose hours are nearer 50—and far behind the British, who work 55 to 60 hours.

According to some of the critics, the American fighting planes are comparatively as slow in action as late October houseflies. But we don't notice them being swatted in the Pacific.

Our Readers Say—

The World We Work For

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Broadly speaking, I think we do not want the new world hard enough. We hardly know what it can be. We have America of the past, with its sturdy growth, to look back on, but we have dimmish glimpses of a community of nations. The Christian Science Monitor's series called "The World We Want" comes at precisely the right time.

There is one sign that this is so. Americans may not be sure of their war aims for the world, but they are already talking about the postwar world at home. And they are very generally talking about it in new terms, particularly if they are people in responsible places. It does not matter whether they are Democrats or Republicans. Men and women who would have shied away from planning or regulation a few years back as though it were synonymous with all evil are talking about averting depressions through slum clearance and urban decentralization.

This means, quite possibly, that Americans are beginning to accept as today's interpretation of democracy a concept of government which takes social factors into consideration. This kind of government, once accepted, will not find world-wide planning alien to its purposes.

If this is so, and if it is a desirable tendency, then it can be saved from reaction only as Americans catch its grander implications and measure up to the meaning The Christian Science Monitor has given this war in calling it the War of Interdependence. Thinking about possibilities opens up opportunities. Woodrow Wilson once said, in effect, that American federation came to pass largely because the idea was on the people's tongue, got spoken of and written about, until even the private correspondence of those times read like history. You and I can do as much for world unity, and we should do no less. SUBSCRIBER

Santa Monica, Calif.

"Sanity" in the Scrap Drive

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the writer in The Christian Science Monitor who pleaded for sanity in the scrap drive, I want to send my thanks. Because I had read the article, I was able to persuade my church group not, at this time, to destroy the beautiful iron fence that encloses the lawn that surrounds our old and beautiful stone church.

In such times as these to preserve what beauty we can seems a duty. The call is at present for "scrap metal," if later necessity calls for *all* iron, I shall vote that the beautiful fence go. (MRS.) NEAL R. EDMONDS

Louisville, Ky.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Taming the Southwest

In 1871 Gen. W. T. Sherman summoned a group of Kiowa chiefs to a council at old Fort Sill in which is now southwestern Oklahoma. He inquired which of them had led a recent raid into Texas. Old Satanta (White Bear) arose proudly. "If any other Indian comes and claims the honor of leading that party he will be lieing (sic) to you for I did it myself!" But, he went on, he was willing to call it even, for while the Kiowas had killed seven white men they had lost three warriors! But Sherman wasn't counting coups that day; he promptly arrested Satanta, Satank, and Big Tree and sent them off to Texas for trial. Satank, a mile or two from the fort, sang the proud death song of the Dog Soldiers, tore the handcuffs from his wrists, produced a knife from his blanket, charged his guards and was shot down. The others went to a Texas penitentiary.

* * *

Fort Sill, established by Sheridan in 1869 and named in honor of his West Point classmate, Brig.-Gen. Joshua W. Sill, who fell leading a charge at Stone River, Tennessee, was the focal point of all the Indian warfare on the southern plains, warfare which was fast, furious, heroic and romantic. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Nye tells its story in CARBINE AND LANCE (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3). Colonel Nye, formerly editor of the Field Artillery Journal, was commissioned, while stationed at Fort Sill a few years ago, to write the history of the post. He gleaned his materials from old army files, from the few printed sources, and by word of mouth from Indians who had figured in the events he records. The present edition is revised and enlarged from that of 1937.

In 1833, almost within view of the site of the fort, a party of Osage warriors, returning from their Spring buffalo hunt, surprised an unprotected camp of Kiowas and killed over a hundred of their women and children in the Massacre of Cutthroat Gap. In the following year the Dragoon Expedition made the first official contact with the buffalo Indians of the southern plains. In 1855 Major (later Brigadier-General, C. S. A.) Kirby Smith fell upon a Comanche village at Rush Springs, and almost annihilated it. In 1868, one bitter daybreak with a foot of snow on the ground, George Armstrong Custer, dividing his forces in the same tactic that led to the tragedy of the Little Big Horn eight years later, fell upon a sleeping camp of Cheyennes and dealt them a terrible blow.

* * *

At Fort Sill the devout Quaker, Laurie Tatum, labored mightily to turn the red-handed Kiowas and Comanches into peaceful farmers. From Fort Sill, Miles and Davidson went out to meet other forces from Texas and to harry the last of the hostiles on the Staked Plains to final surrender in 1874, Quanaha and his Comanches being the last to come in. The Apache Geronimo was a prisoner of war at Fort Sill from 1894 to 1909. And close to the post in 1890 occurred the southern outburst of that last despairing flareup of a conquered race, the Ghost Dance.

The School of Fire for the United States Field Artillery was established at Fort Sill in 1911. During World War One it was an important cantonment for infantry as well as the site of Post Field, a training school for air observers. In 1918 the name School of Fire was changed to Field Artillery School; its facilities have been greatly enlarged, and it offers all courses in field artillery problems.

Colonel Nye's scholarship is as impeccable as his style is vivid. No novel ever contained more fascinating reading. K. C. K.

Getting Bigger and Bigger

An Extinct Species?

Prof. Logan Wilson of Tulane University, author of "The Academic Man," has destroyed a myth. He reports that the typical professor is a relatively alert family man with one or two children—and not absent-minded. A press dispatch scatters the news, beginning with the information that "the old adage about the absent-minded professor is out of date," and the story is headlined "Adage No Longer True," indicating that the writer, headliner, and editor, representative Americans all, believe that it used to be. Professors not absent-minded! The idea conveys a slight shock.

I have known a good many professors, most of them relatively alert family men, some with one or two children, some with more than two, some childless, and one absent-minded. There was, for example, the adventure of the bedroom clock.

This professor had come to a prosperous town to give a talk at a club, after which he was given a reception and put up overnight in the home of a prosperous citizen. He went to bed in the guest chamber, which had a clock on the mantel and a closet containing a chest. But he couldn't get to sleep. The clock ticked, conscientiously noting the flight of time, second after second—tick-tick-tick-tick. The Professor got up, switched on the light and examined the guest chamber. He looked in the closet and he looked in the chest. He took the clock off the mantel. . . . In the morning he breakfasted with the family, and his host drove him to the station.

From time to time during the day somebody climbed the stairs and looked for the clock; it was beyond belief, not even to be hinted at, that the Professor had stolen the clock—but there it wasn't. Late that afternoon a boy in uniform came with a telegram: "Find clock in closet in chest under blankets."

Why, then, should the absent-mindedness of professors have become an adage?

Memory recalls the time when *Puck* caricatured Republican candidates for office and *Judge* made fun of Democratic candidates (or perhaps vice versa), when *Life* seemed likely to maintain for this country a place like that which *Punch* still holds in Britain, and when minor humorists, at so much per "joke," played variations on the theme of professorial absent-mindedness. There were other like puppets: the Plumber-Who-Always-Went-Back-for-His-Tools, the Bundle-Laden Commuter, the Ever-Garrulous Barber, the Missionary-Who-Always-Wore-a-Stovepipe-Hat, the Young-Wife-Just-Learning-to-Cook. Equally fictitious, they were equally pervasive and by frequent repetition created myths.

The myth may have affected the real professor; "more critical than most," as I now read, "he leans over backward to avoid conformance to stereotype." He would, in short, lose himself in the crowd of men who are not professors, be just a man, almost any kind of a relatively alert family man with one or two children, nothing about him to suggest that he has a Ph. D. and a chair in which he can only hypothetically sit. After all, it is nothing to be ashamed of; and perhaps he would be willing enough to be taken for a professor, but not for an absent-minded one.

Sherlock Holmes would no more have deduced a professor from absent-mindedness than a missionary from a stovepipe hat. But the hat became a symbol and the absent-mindedness passed into an adage or, as the dictionary would say, an "expression of popular wisdom, generally of remote origin." The time seems remote. It has remained for Professor Wilson to say in effect, "Jupiter and Wotan, meet the Absent-Minded Professor." RALPH BERGENGREN

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Petrillo Won His Case

The case against James Caesar Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, seemed so devastating on its face that many persons must have been astonished to read that a Federal District Judge in Chicago had dismissed the Government's injunction suit against him after only a brief hearing.

Petrillo had forbidden members of his union to make recordings to be used on the radio and in pay phonographs. The Government asserted that many small broadcasting stations would be put out of business if the edict stood. This certainly seemed "a wrongful and unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade," and therefore a violation of the Anti-Trust Act, as the Government charged. Then why did Judge John P. Barnes throw the case out of court? . . .

In the Hutcheson case, decided 5 to 2 by the United States Supreme Court on Feb. 3, 1941, the majority opinion by Justice Frankfurter held that the Clayton Act made labor unions immune to prosecution under the anti-trust laws in cases involving jurisdictional strikes. Justice Roberts, dissenting, said this prevented all prosecution of unions under the anti-trust laws. The Chicago Judge agreed with this interpretation. . . .

Assistant Attorney General Thurman H. Arnold says the Government will appeal the case. Surely it is not too much to hope that the Supreme Court will reverse itself on a doctrine which has worked to uphold the power of a labor dictator who bars children from the radio and rejects the patriotic appeals of Government officials.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Housewives to Enforce Prices

Price Administrator Henderson appeals to housewives to help stop rises in prices. Pointing to the fact that prices from September 23 to October 2 are now "ceiling" prices on items previously not fixed, he asks consumers to make sure they pay no more.

That's fine. In Canada the women have done a good job in keeping ceilings fixed. We can, if we will, do the same thing here.

Mr. Henderson urges consumers to gather up price data from their bills and sales slips, to keep these prices in mind when they buy. If a merchant asks more, he suggests that the customer seek an explanation. If the explanation does not explain, he wants the people to report the offending merchant to the local war price and rationing board.

That's one way to get war price observance. It is a good way because it puts a minimum of work on official law enforcement machinery, making good enforcement possible with the fewest possible number of taxpayer supported investigators.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Passengers on the Same Ship

By R. H. Markham

The present article is an affirmation of the belief that the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations form parts of a single "cultural" unit and will share the same fate—favorable or unfavorable—in this testing time.

Every high school child knows that Empires and the civilizations which they represent pass away. In view of that, some people think the time has come for the British Commonwealth to pass. This article does not discuss that matter. It merely says that our North American system is an inextricable part of Western civilization, of which Great Britain has been one of the main defenders for nearly half a millenium, and that if it passes, the America we know will also pass.

One of the most fascinating, balanced and erudite of modern historian-philosophers is Arnold J. Toynbee of London, who says, "Dead civilizations strew the deck of the ship of human fortunes; and we, and we only, are left." He goes on in very convincing chapters to describe how only one robust and nine weak or moribund civilizations remain of the twenty-six which history knows, and then cogently asks what the prospects are that America's will survive.

Dr. Toynbee firmly believes we can elude the course other civilizations have taken and urges us all, most specifically Great Britain, valiantly to fight in that faith.

The writer of these observations is not dealing with Great Britain's prospects but with the fact that it and America will survive or sink together. Three despots, backed by strong elements in two powerful nations, have set out, not primarily to subjugate Holland, Norway, France, and the British Empire, but to supplant the system of civilization which these countries represent. If the dictators succeed, that system will collapse in both the Old World and the New, for it is of one piece.

America's religion is one with that of the British, Christianity. Their political systems are the same, namely self-government. Their economic systems are identical, namely financial-industrial-commercial capitalism. America has the same attitude as Great Britain toward personal liberty and the worth of the individual. America's juridical system springs from the same sources as that of Britain.

This is not saying that America is Anglo-Saxon, but that America and England are parts of a single civilization, of which Great Britain is the only strong remaining champion in the Old World.

* * *

In such a crisis as the world is undergoing one cannot but ask: Is this Western, Christian-Democratic civilization decadent? Some Americans find joy in declaring that the British are decadent. Mussolini, Hitler, and the Japanese proclaim with scorn that America also is decadent. "A putrid corpse," is how the Duce describes the American system. Is that true?

These comments do not give an answer to that question, but do affirm that America and Britain are in essentially the same situation as far as soundness or the lack of it are concerned. In Great Britain is there any less unity than in the United States, are political animosities there so intense as here, is there as much graft or as much crime and is there not more respect for law in Britain? Is the tradition of patriotism weaker in Britain than in the United States? Has the modernistic cynicism of the European continent penetrated so deeply in England as in America? Is family loyalty, a source of mighty power, weaker in the Isles than in the States?

Where does the more bitter race hatred prevail? Has not England a splendid tradition of brave fighting against tyranny, slavery and prison horrors; for just courts, woman suffrage, social gains for labor? Is England's press any more sensational than America's? Would any informed person call its literature inferior?

None of these statements is designed as effusive praise of Great Britain. They are merely an appraisal of a ship in a storm. That ship is Western Civilization of which the British and the Americans are almost the last defenders.

Let us stop believing soft, rosy myths about our being a people and a country completely apart from the others. Let us quit throwing bombs into our neighbors' section of our common boat. The storm is moving toward the climax of its fury and we can only save the boat by pulling together.

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